

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.

**G**REAT as are the inconveniences which have grown with the growth of this vast City of London, we seem to have little of that courage with which such difficulties should be grappled with; all our principal thoroughfares have become too small for the enormous streams of traffic hourly poured through them; we want new roads, long and wide, establishing perfect lines of communication between the extremities—yet the best we can do is to patch and mend bit by bit; and, fearful of the cost of a real, grand improvement, fritter away half a million in a back street! The defect of all the improvements of the Metropolis is visible in the plan recently laid before the Court of Common Council: compared with what is wanted, it is petty and insufficient; it is not the public work that would win for its originator a place of honour for bust or statue; nor is it worthy of a Corporation that commands little short of a million sterling a-year. The proposal is to cut a new thoroughfare from “the top of King William-street, along Cannon-street, to the south side of St. Paul’s Churchyard.” Of course, making a straight and wide street where nothing but narrow and crooked ones now exist, is a benefit to a certain extent; but the remedy is only partial, while the evil is universal; at both ends of the new line, the confusion will be as bad, if not worse than ever; what is wanted is, not so much the improvement of the old routes through this nation of streets, but the creation of new ones altogether; and their length must not be computed by yards, but miles.

London, we repeat, is not now a city; it has outgrown the dimensions and population of a capital, and has become a nation of itself, busier and more populous than many Sovereign States that fill a considerable space on the map of Europe. What was the

old “city” has become the mere centre of the mass, surrounded for miles in every direction by thickly peopled districts: their traffic passes through from point to point in every possible direction; railways pour in their hourly contributions from every corner of the kingdom; and, from the centre outwards, there is a never-ceasing export of men and merchandise; the mutual trade of nearly two millions of human beings, the intercourse and activity of an Empire, and the commerce of half a world, now run through streets and ways built nearly two centuries ago, and very badly built even for the age that planned them, or rather built them without any plan at all; the result is that the “streets of London” are choked by their ordinary traffic. The life-blood of the huge giant is compelled to run through veins and arteries that have never expanded since the days and dimensions of its infancy: what wonder is it that the circulation is in an unhealthy state—that the quantity carried to each part of the frame is insufficient for the demands of its bulk and strength—that there is dangerous pressure in the main channels, and morbid disturbance of the current in all, causing daily stoppages of the vital functions—a kind of diurnal apoplexy, which the ministrations of Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, and his “surgeons of the staff” palliates slightly, but can never prevent? No widening of these channels between point and point, within the great fabric, can remove the pressure; at best, it will only re-distribute it; lessening it on some points, to concentrate it again on others. The real remedy is the opening of entirely new routes through the whole mass. The streams of traffic would then be diverted into parallel lines; and it would be possible to pass through the Metropolis—in which time is more valuable than in any other in the world—at something above “the pace of a funeral,” which is the present average rate.

The greatest improvement of this kind is one that has more than once been proposed, but, as yet, has not been attempted, on account of its magnitude; for the same public that no scheme, however gigantic, can startle anywhere else, become timid and despairing when a great improvement is proposed for the metropolis. The proposal to which we would recall attention, is that of a complete embankment of the Thames, and the construction of a roadway along it from Charing-cross to the extreme east of the City.

Then, instead of the wretched and miserable spectacle the river bank now presents, we should have a magnificent series of quays, a wide road from East to West—that would relieve every street from Aldgate to Northumberland House—lined with warehouses, shops, and dwellings, which might be raised with that attention to ornament which we are beginning to display in our domestic architecture. The contrast such a change would present to the present foul and pestilential congregation of smoke, mud, and dinginess, may seem too fairy-like for anything but a scene in a pantomime, and yet we are convinced it is perfectly practicable. As to “engineering difficulties,” they are slight, compared with those which have been overcome in twenty other cases: it at last only resolves itself into a “question of money;” and as to that, ten times the sum that would effect it has been raised by many a railroad company. We have only to remember that money will do other things beside build railroads, and the thing is done.

We cannot resist the temptation of waving (in imagination) a magic wand over what is called the “along-shore” part of London, and building it anew, as it yet will be; but, first, for a glimpse of what it is at present. It has two aspects—bad, when the tide is up; and worse, when it is low water: under the more favourable circumstance, it is a dismal range of irregular buildings, of every variety of height, colour, shape, and purpose; warehouses, coal-sheds, manufactories, low taverns; brick, wood, stone; of all heights, all angles, and every age, from the fabric “run up” yesterday to the crumbling pile that only seems to stand because it cannot make up its mind which way it will fall. As to the purposes to which all the premises in this region are devoted, the slightest glance is sufficient to show that they are such as a great city should at once banish to “a more removed ground;” some do not require description, and others cannot be described; most of those purposes are very useful, but, carried on where they stand, are decidedly disagreeable; in fact, the “seamy side” of the Metropolis is the one presented to the great highway of nations through it. What should we think of the taste or sanity of the wealthy owner of a splendid mansion, who should persist in piling the dunghill on the



THE “GREAT WESTERN” STEAM-SHIP IN THE LATE GALE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



hall steps, taking in the supply of coals through the dining-room windows, and having the shoes blacked on the grand staircase? We do something not unlike this in our capital; what should be the main approach to it, a vestibule worthy of its wealth and importance, is actually turned into its inferior offices, of which some are as repulsive as all are needless; the richer part of the Commerce of London has left the river side; the East and West Indian trade, the discharge of sugar, tea, and all the most costly goods, is confined to docks; passengers might land on a quay instead of scrambling over all kinds of intervening vessels, and clumsy contrivances; and surely we could unload cargoes of timber, corn, and coals elsewhere. All this might be removed, and, instead of a chaos of mud-banks, floating-piers, barges, pot-houses, mills, and gas-works, there would arise a noble terrace and road, which, with a river frontage through its whole length, would have no equal to it in the world. Something like this was the plan of Sir Christopher Wren, for rebuilding the City after the Great Fire; the necessity of keeping an open roadway was then so strongly felt that any building within forty feet of the water's edge is expressly prohibited by the Statute 19.Chas. II. But the profligate Government of that Monarch did not enforce the salutary law; King and Ministers were alike needy and corrupt, and to City jobbery and bribes may be traced the disfigurement of the greatest metropolis in the world. In the limits of this article we cannot go into the subject so fully as we could wish, but we may return to it, and examine the plan more in detail; immense sums are about to be expended on alterations that, comparatively, will have but little effect: might not a little greater effort produce ten times the result?

"Impossible!" is the first exclamation uttered when anything beyond the scale of ordinary doings is proposed; but the world is losing its terror; we have disposed of so many impossibilities in the most effectual manner, that the despairing voices grow fewer and fainter; we even find men acknowledging that the obstacles resolve themselves into two—want of money and want of will; they are, indeed, the real difficulties, and, of the two, the last is the most formidable; as to money, let us only have the courage to spend a quarter as much in the constructions of peace as for the destruction of war, and we should find it easy enough to get. A Government would make no scruple to-morrow in raising, the people would make no difficulty of lending, twenty or thirty millions to carry on a year's war, the whole to be exploded in gunpowder; yet countless would be the objections made to the same Government raising a tenth of that sum to make the Capital of the Empire convenient and healthy as a place of abode or business, though the improvements themselves would amply repay all the money expended on them! The fact is, we have not yet directed our energies to social improvements; the spirit is not yet created among the people that can alone enable a Government like ours to act in this direction. So a waste of many millions in a campaign in Afghanistan, is quite possible; but the wise expenditure of one, to make a free road through the Metropolis, is not: there can be no question which would be the better outlay; but the boldness and power that may be shown in the enterprises of Peace, it has not yet entered into the hearts of our Rulers to conceive. True, we have only had thirty years of it, and have not got rid of the impressions of a bad period; all our leading Statesmen grew up to manhood in the midst of War, and do not sufficiently estimate the opportunities of Peace; but, as certainly as the present hour is passing over us, the time will come when those who govern England will deal more largely with the physical evils of society—and wage war with every deteriorating influence that presses on the daily life of the masses, that exposes them, in some forms, to suffering and disease, in others, to perpetual loss and inconvenience.

#### "THE GREAT WESTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

The engraving upon our front page shows this well-tried vessel, during the awful gale, on her late passage to New York. The moment depicted by the Artist is when the steamer was struck amidstships, by a tremendous sea, as recorded in the following extract from the Log:—

"Eleven o'clock, A.M.—A heavy sea broke over the fore-part of the starboard wheel-house, which started the ice-house, &c., washing all to leeward.—Attempted to wear ship; lowered the after gaffs down; manned the fore-rigging, and loosened the weather yard-arm of the fore-sail to pay her off, but of no effect, and the sails blew away from the yards; the lee-quarter boats torn from the davits by the heavy leech-lurches."

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

The rumours of a change of Ministry, to which we alluded in our latest edition last week, have since acquired additional strength, particularly as the *Portefeuille*, which is known to have relations with the Foreign Office, states that there is to be a modification of the Cabinet, and that M. Guizot is to be appointed President of the Council. Marshal Soult, it is said, is to retire altogether from the Cabinet. According to other accounts, MM. Lacave Laplagne, Martin, and Salvandy, are to give up their respective departments to MM. Bignon, or M. H. Passy, MM. Hebert and Rossi. *La Reforme* mentions the report that M. de Salvandy is to be placed at the head of the Civil Government of Algeria, with the view of paving the way for the promotion of the Duke d'Angoulême to the "Vice-Royalty" of that country. The Duke d'Angoulême arrived at Bayonne on Friday (last week), but he only remained to take some refreshment, and then set off for Paris, where he arrived on Monday.

The *Journal de l'Aisne* quotes a letter from Soissons, one of the most important corn markets in the province, which states that "the price of wheat is beginning to decline in all the markets in this country, and is expected to be much lower before the end of January next. The uneasiness which had been caused by the efforts of speculators is beginning to abate, and it is now generally believed that the last harvest will be sufficient for the wants of the population."

The opening of the line from Abbeville to Amiens, which was to take place next month, has, it appears, been postponed until the end of December or the beginning of January ensuing. As part of this line runs through peat grounds, the delay is judicious, for it will give the foundations more time to settle. It is but just, however, to say that the whole line appears to have been laid with every possible regard to solidity; and as there are scarcely any embankments of importance, the road promises to be one of the safest in France.

The King of the Belgians arrived at the Palace of St. Cloud on Sunday. On Sunday, the first trial of the atmospheric system was made at Saint Germain, under the direction of M. Flachet, the railroad engineer. One of the pneumatic machines, of 200 horse-power, and a condensing machine of 20 horse-power, were set in motion. The experiment was crowned with complete success.

Most disastrous accounts are given, in the Paris papers, of the effects of the inundations in the south of France, which for some days impeded all communication.

At Roanne, Nevers, Orleans, and Blois, great damage has been caused by the overflowing of the Loire, and some of its tributary streams. Whole villages have been destroyed, and rich valleys ruined, together with several large industrial establishments. Several persons also have been drowned. At Roanne, Andrezieux, and in the vicinity of Orleans and Nevers, the waters of the overflowed Loire exercised the utmost violence.

The Tours road had been entirely intercepted, and a large portion of the Orleans and Tours Railroad has been invaded by the waters of the Loire.

The magnificent bridge over the Loire at Orleans, the viaduct connecting the Orleans and Vierzon Railway with the terminus in that city, has been swept away by the resistless fury of the torrent. It cost 6,000,000 francs in the erection, and will probably delay the opening of that line for at least two years to come!

The following are particulars of this accident and of other casualties:—"At Orleans, the Loire in twenty-four hours rose sixteen feet: a sudden fall then took place. The reduction amounted to twenty inches in two hours, and continued during the night of the 20th. This abatement produced a new disaster; the embankments cracked, and at one place were carried away to an extent of sixteen feet. A horrible noise like an explosion was heard upon the quays of Orleans; it was the railway viaduct of Vierzon, which the violence of the torrent had burst. The levee near St. Pré has been carried away through a length of about thirty-five yards, and immediately the Loire assumed the appearance, not of a river, but of a sea! As far as the eye could see, there was only a horizon of waters. All the communes of the Val are literally submerged. Some houses are inundated to the depth of twenty feet; others are totally submerged. Help is cried for everywhere, but difficult to be afforded. How can boats be directed through gardens intersected by hedges? besides, the numbers of boats available are utterly insufficient. Boatmen cannot be obtained, and the danger is as great to those who offer as to those who receive assistance. Unfortunates who took refuge in the upper chambers of the houses are taken out by means of rope ladders. Several of the houses in Orleans have fallen by the pressure of the waters. The conservatories are all destroyed. In the country, the unfortunate inhabitants are insulated, some on the roofs of their houses, others in barns, some among the

branches of trees. Meanwhile, food fails; the bakers cannot make bread; desolation is universal. On the afternoon of the 20th the tocsin was sounded in all the communes of the Val, and in the night the common cry was, 'sauve qui peut.' Here and there upon the quays, and in the city, peasants were seen driving beasts before them, which they had saved from the river; whole families were nearly naked, stripped of all resources, and barely able to save themselves from the fury of the waters."

At Nevers (says one of the papers), during the memory of man, the waters of the Loire had never risen to so considerable a height, even on the occasion of the 13th November, 1790, the most disastrous inundation hitherto experienced. The most fatal episode of the disastrous day of the 19th at Roanne, was the loss of the municipal councillor Merle, his son, and some other persons, who were upset in a boat, within sight of hundreds of spectators, and perished. Another bark having sprung against some wreck, a young woman was thrown out by the shock. By a spontaneous movement she clung to her husband, and seizing him by the neck, she prevented him from swimming; but the husband, being a powerful man of lofty stature, by a desperate exertion, succeeded in bearing his burden to near some houses, where the inhabitants threw him two sheets twisted together, with which the husband and wife were hauled into a house through the windows. A watchmaker of Roanne, who had been roused from his bed by a gendarme, had barely time to escape almost naked through his shop door. His wife and daughter were saved during the day, more dead than alive, seeing the houses crumbling to pieces behind them, and the flood rushing down the Rue Royale before them. In all quarters were to be seen old men and children lamenting their friends, from whom they were separated. It is said that the entire of the Rue Royale would have been destroyed, but that M. Bontoux, of the corps of Royal Engineers, effected a passage for the water, by which the depth of the flood was diminished nearly four feet. The high road to Briare was covered with water to the depth of several feet, and the passage over the bridge of Brienne was completely closed. The torrent, which extended over the land to a distance of a quarter of a mile from the Loire, roared like a stormy sea, and carried with it wrecks of every description.

The Loire committed dreadful ravages between the plain of Aurec, Andrezieux, and Roanne. The St. Etienne Railway had been partly destroyed at Andrezieux. All the boats, laden with merchandise to the amount of 1,000,000f., lying in the canal of Digoin, had been sunk, and 1000 hhd. of brandy, each worth 800f., and 1500 casks of wine were lost. At Pouilly, 1700 pieces (hogsheds) of wine of the country and of Beaujolais, had been carried away by the floods. The swell in the Loire began to be felt at Nantes on the 21st, but the authorities had cautioned the inhabitants residing along its banks against its consequences, and no accident has as yet occurred. The Allier and the Loire, at their junction, became an immense sea. 1400 labourers, engaged in the construction of the railroad, would have inevitably perished, had not provisions been sent to them by a steam-boat, which took the men on board and brought them to a place of safety. In the Val of Orleans 10 districts were entirely laid waste; 80 boats and 250 boatmen had arrived at Orleans from Paris, and were employed in carrying provisions and relief to the inhabitants of the inundated country. Near Amboise, the Loire had burst the great bank by which its course is partially restrained, and flowing with irresistible force through the opening thus made, had made an immense breach in the Orleans and Bordeaux Railway, which is there carried along an embankment. About four kilometres of this embankment are said to be entirely washed away, and the line for some miles, although it would not have been materially injured by an ordinary inundation, is supposed to have received so much damage that some months must elapse before it can be again opened for traffic.

A Bordeaux journal of the 21st gives the following account of the loss of the diligence near Feurs:—"The diligence, in which there were nine passengers, was carried away by the flood, and only three persons escaped. When assistance arrived, the carriage, horses, and passengers had disappeared. It was only eighteen hours afterwards that the three passengers who had escaped were found under the trees in an alarming state of exhaustion. They were removed to an inn, where every attention was paid to them, but one of them, it is said, remains dangerously ill. The conductor of the diligence, whose name was Hardi, and the driver, seeing that the horses had broken their traces, endeavoured to save themselves by grasping the tails of two of them; but the torrent was so rapid that horses and men were carried away and drowned. Amongst the passengers who were lost were a lady and an Inspector of Diligences. It is said that there were 200,000f. in specie in it. The diligence had not been found on the following day."

"The list," says the *Débats*, "of the districts where this awful inundation has extended, is daily increasing. From the whole course of the Loire, fresh accounts of losses and misfortunes are reaching us. Hitherto, we had no detailed accounts from Tours, but some have this day arrived. The Val is ravaged like that of Orleans. We are beginning to receive advices from the Lower Loire, below Tours. At Angers, the rise of the Loire and Maine were creating great alarm. The Allier had done fresh damage in the district that bears its name, and in that of the Puy-de-Dôme, which it partly crosses. In the south, the rise of several torrents, and especially that of the Rhone, excited great anxiety. At Lyons, the Rhone and Saone do not appear to have as yet given rise to much uneasiness. The loss of life has, unhappily, been considerable; that of property incalculable. The main embankment of the Loire has given way not only at Amboise but at Meung, Beaugency, Vouvray, and other places along the course of the river. Most of the principal streets of the city of Tours—among others, the Rue Royale up to the Palais de Justice—are under water. The communication with Paris is completely cut off, except by the circuitous routes of Chartres and Vendôme; and the service of the railway (Orleans and Bordeaux) is restricted to the portion of the line between Orleans and Blois. This visitation would, it was believed, prevent any *fêtes* or other demonstrations in compliment to the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier in the south of France."

We select the incidents which follow from provincial French papers:—"At Roanne, several persons have perished. Fifteen hundred have lost their habitations, and about 120 houses have been destroyed. A thousand persons are lodged and fed at the hospital at Roanne and in the charitable institution the *Phénix*. The loss to the state and to private individuals is immense. The defensive dyke and road are broken through, and there is no communication between Roanne and Coteau except by boats. Not less than 85,000 francs worth of tobacco has been lost. The canal between Roanne and Digoin is much damaged, but less than was imagined. The passage is interrupted at Pouilly, from the dreadful state of the road, but the bridge is intact. An arch of the suspension bridge at Hegally has been carried away. At Balgigny thirty-eight houses have been destroyed. A person who took refuge in a tree perished, without its being possible to succour him. A girl of eighteen was lost, with three children committed to her charge. The greif of the Juge de Paix, when going to take down a statement relative to the dead bodies, fell dead himself suddenly. At Digoin, M. de Jagny, aged 70, formerly an officer in the hussars, persisted in remaining in his house, which fell down over him. His servant-girl escaped by a sort of miracle. At St. Yon, a woman was crushed to death. M. Gollet, mayor of Avrilly, perished with one of his servants, whilst endeavouring to carry aid to others. Dead bodies are seen floating down the Loire, and the river is covered with casks of wine, ricks of hay and corn, and other articles. At St. Rambert, all the boats that were being built, others that were finished, and a large quantity of timber, were swept off. At St. Just, the suspension-bridge was carried away."

The *Moniteur* contains three Royal ordinances, dated the 26th inst., whereby, in consequence of the "immense losses" caused by the overflowing of the Loire, Rhone, and their tributary streams, a sum of 3,900,000 francs is granted towards relieving the sufferers, and repairing the roads, bridges, dykes, &c., which the inundation has destroyed or damaged. A fourth ordinance applies a sum of 1,500,000 francs to works on the Royal roads. The object of this grant is to afford occupation to the labouring classes during the winter season.

The rejoicings appointed to take place at Versailles are suspended, as we find from the following announcement in a Ministerial paper:—"We announced that a grand theatrical representation was to take place at Versailles, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier; but the King, deeply touched with the disasters which have fallen on several of the departments, has countermanded all kinds of rejoicing. There is no family *fête* for our Princes when a public disaster has scattered misery and mourning amongst so many cottages. The Royal generosity will be vouchsafed to the great number of unfortunate persons who have no other resource but the sympathy which they inspire—it will be the most noble manner of *feting* the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier."

##### SPAIN.

The promised amnesty appeared in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 18th. It is by no means an extensive one, and it has been received with contempt and derision by the public. It only extends to Colonels in the army, and to civilians who have not held a higher office than that of Political Chief.

The ball given at the Palace on the 16th was extremely brilliant. It was the Duke de Rainzares who acted on the occasion as Master of the Ceremonies. Messrs. Costa Cabral, Gonzales Bravo, Salamanca, General Narvaez, Alexandre Dumas, &c., were present at it. Mr. Bulwer was absent.

The Queen and the Princess again attended at the bull-fights on the 18th. The wetness of the day, and the repetition of nearly the same ceremonies producing a monotonous effect, deprived the spectacle of the enlivening character of the previous days.

The Queen, besides, was fatigued from the attendance of the previous days, as well as the Palace ball. One circumstance occurred which must not be passed unnoticed. As the Queen was leaving the square in her carriage, the usual respectful salutes were paid her. But, when Munoz and Maria Christina appeared, a hiss broke from the assembled crowd. Munoz put his head to the carriage windows, but hastily drew it back again when he beheld the angry countenances of the multitude. Maria Christina also looked at the window, and endeavoured to smile, and nodded her head; but the hiss did not cease; on the contrary, the sight of the Duchess of Rianzares seemed to render still stronger the signs of dislike to her person. She hastily drew back to the corner of the carriage, but the unpleasant sound followed as it moved off.

The President of the Council gave a grand banquet on the 19th; at which all the Ministers, the members of the diplomatic body, and the superior officers of the Palace were invited.

On the 14th inst. a grand banquet was given in honour of Mr. Cobden, at Madrid, by the members of the Spanish Commercial Association. The guests assembled at half-past six, among whom were D. Alvaro Flores Estrada, the Spanish economist; the Duke of Sotomayor, Spanish Ambassador to the English Court; and numerous other persons of distinction. Counts Santa Olalla, Gonzalo, Moren y Pena Aguiar were prevented from attending by different causes. The chair was taken by S. Alvara, having on his right Mr. Cobden, Duke de Sotomayor acting as Vice-President. The health of Mr. Cobden was proposed by the President, after a short and emphatic speech, in which he alluded to the services rendered by Mr. Cobden to his country.—Mr. Cobden then rose, and spoke in English:—"Gentlemen, it is with the deepest gratitude that I accept this manifestation of your sympathy; I accept it as a proof of your approbation of the principles of Free-Trade, and of the means resorted to by the leaders of the League in England. We stood up, gentlemen, as the advocates of Free-Trade, not in a party spirit, but in the common interest of

all; and we obtained our end solely by moral means, which deserve, I hope, the praise of the honourable men of every country. From the very beginning of the struggle we never entertained the slightest idea of having recourse to physical force; we placed our confidence in the strength of reason and argument. Our only weapon was the pen, our loudest artillery the voice of our orators. We did not make proselytes by force, but by conviction. For seven years a fierce struggle was kept up amongst twenty-seven millions of people, without shedding a single drop of blood. The battle was long and fierce; but, once gained, the victory is eternal. All present are, no doubt, well aware of the precise object we had in view in our struggle for Free-Trade. We had, Gentlemen, a great principle in view. We demanded for every Englishman the right of exchanging the produce of his labour for that of every quarter of the globe. We demanded the suppression of all protective duties. What we advocated has become the dominating policy of the people of Great Britain. Gentlemen, the cause of Free-Trade is not confined to one country alone, it is the cause of humanity and civilisation all over the globe. And where may I hope to meet with greater sympathy than in this illustrious capital of the Iberian Peninsula? To no country does Free-Trade offer greater advantages than to Spain; to no country has Nature been so prodigal in her gifts. Spain produces what other lands must acquire by labour and by industry. Commerce is the exchange of articles of equivalent value, and the nation that exports is, likewise, in the necessity of importing. I am confident, gentlemen, that, before long, this great nation will have emancipated its commerce from the restrictions which, but a short time since, weighed upon the commerce of my own country. Another page of your history will be filled, like the immortal page which records that three centuries ago a great man left your shores to discover a new hemisphere. You must not accuse me of detracting from the glory of that great man, when I say that in my opinion the establishment of Free-Trade will confer greater benefits on your country than the discovery of America. I conclude, gentlemen," said Mr. Cobden, in good Castilian, "by drinking to the universal adoption of Free-Trade, the surest guarantee of the peace of nations." The meeting was then addressed by several Spanish merchants and nobles, advocating the general principles of Free-Trade, and especially the liberty of discussion; at the conclusion, the meeting expressed its gratification at the presence of its illustrious guest.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE KAFFIRS.

Cape of Good Hope papers have reached us to the 3rd of September. They contain official reports of the operations of Colonel Hare and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, in their combined attack with Sir Andreas Stockenström, on the Kaffirs in the Amatola mountains. These reports are long, and not of sufficient importance to be given in detail. The skirmishes in which the attacking parties were engaged appear to have been of much the usual character. The colonial troops succeeded in driving the enemy before them, killing several, wounding many, and capturing 400 or 500 head of cattle, sustaining little or no loss themselves. Both Colonel Hare and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone appear to have exhibited a great deal of personal bravery, as well as the officers and men under their command. The *Graham's Town Journal* of August 22nd says:—

"No movement of any importance has taken place for the last week. A few days ago twenty-one waggon-drivers left the General's Camp to go in search of Kaffir corn. After proceeding a few miles, seven of them returned: the remainder (all Hottentots) persisted, were surrounded by a large body of Kaffirs; and, of the whole party, fourteen only escaped. Umballa and Macomo have again sent in for peace, but their messengers were not allowed to enter the camp. Sir Andreas Stockenström is at the Kabusi, Dhone's station, with his division. Colonel Johnstone was to join him immediately, and they were to proceed to Kroli's country for cattle. His Excellency remains at Fort Beresford with the infantry, to patrol the mountains. Colonel Somerset has returned with his corps to Fort Peddie. Four or five spans of oxen, in the employ of the Commissariat, have been adroitly carried off by the Kaffir marauders in the immediate vicinity of the camp."

#### ARRIVAL OF THE BOMBAY OVERLAND MAIL.

An express has arrived with the Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 1st instant. The intelligence is not of much political importance.

At Lahore everything remained quiet, the troops were healthy, and were expecting an early visit of inspection from the Governor-General. Lady Singh betrayed great anxiety as the time for the departure of the British forces approached.

From Cabul, there were, as usual, rumours of intrigues and insurrections. A report that an English army would invade Peshawar upon the arrival of the cold season, had produced much alarm, and it was said that proposals for a treaty of alliance would be made to Lord Hardinge.

An insurrection had broken out in Cashmere, fomented, it is reported, by the Lahore Durbar; and a force sent against the insurgents by Gholab Singh had been defeated with some loss. Several English officers, who were visiting the country had been seized, and would be detained as hostages, though no fears were entertained for their safety.

Cholera was still raging in Scinde, and provisions were so enormously scarce and dear that an absolute famine was apprehended.

At Bombay there was no news. Trade was rather dull, and all transactions on a very limited scale.

A volcano had appeared on Saddle Island in the Red Sea.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY COLQUHOUN OF LUSS.

JANET, Lady Colquhoun, whose death took place at Rosdhu, Dumbartonshire, on the 21st inst., was daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Ulster, by Sarah, his first wife, daughter of Alexander Maitland, Esq., of Stoke Newington. At the period of her decease, her Ladyship had completed her sixty-fifth year, having been born 17th April, 1781. She married, in 1799, the late Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, M.P., the representative of one of the oldest families in Scotland, and became his widow in 1836. The issue of the marriage were three sons and two daughters—viz.: 1, JAMES, the present Baronet of Luss, and Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire; 2, John; 3, William; 4, Sarah Maitland; and 5, Helen, wife of John Page Read, Esq., of Stutton House, Suffolk.



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#### THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON.

ELIZA-MARY, Countess of Huntingdon, who died on the 20th inst., was eldest daughter of Joseph Bettesworth, Esq. She had been married three times, but has left no child. Her first husband, Alexander Thistlethwayte, Esq., died six weeks after the marriage; her second, was the late Earl of Huntingdon, whose succession to his family honours, gave rise to one of the most interesting Peerage claims on record; and her third (whom her Ladyship married in 1838) was Colonel Sir Thomas



Noel Harris, K.B.

#### EDWARD STRUTT ABDEY, ESQ.

This gentleman, late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and the able author of a "Journal of a Residence and Tour in the United States," died on the 12th inst., in Pulteney-street, Bath, aged fifty-five. Mr. Edward Abdey, uncle of the present possessor of Albyns, Essex, was youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Abdey Rutherford, who inherited the estates of his maternal ancestors, the Abdys of Albyns, Baronets, and assumed their surname. The family is one of high respectability in Essex, and the chief line is now represented by Sir W. Abdey, Bart., of Felix Hall.

#### LADY WINTERTON.

LUCY LOUISA, Countess Dowager of Winterton, was the daughter of John Heys, Esq. Her Ladyship was married the 28th May, 1809, to Edward, third Earl of Winterton, by whom (who died the 6th January, 1833) she had issue, beside another son and two daughters, Edward, fourth and present Earl of Winterton. The Dowager Countess of Winterton died suddenly, of a disease of the heart, on the 26th inst., at her residence, Lodge Villa, St. John's Wood.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Monday evening, Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at the workhouse, Mint-street, St. George's, Southwark, on the body of Mary Anne Donoghue, aged fifty-five, a widow, of 31, Great Union-street, Borough-road. The deceased, on Friday evening (last week), called at the house of Mr. Jones, 4, Westminster-road, to sell some artificial flowers, when she fell down and suddenly expired. Mr. Hooper, surgeon, who was called in, said the probability was that deceased had died from some disease of the heart. Verdict, "Natural death."—A second inquest was held before the same Coroner, concerning the death of Richard William Thomas, aged twenty-four, lately residing at 11, Ann's-place, Lamb-street. The deceased was a cellarmen at Guinness' stout stores, kept by Sparks and Co., under London Bridge. After leaving his employment on Saturday night last, he went home and retired to bed, where he died suddenly the next morning of disease of the heart. Verdict, "Natural death."



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

Last Saturday afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to Windsor. On Sunday, the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, the Lady-in-Waiting on the Duchess of Kent, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent).—Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual promenade this morning, in the private grounds around the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, visited the Queen and the Prince at the Castle this morning, and remained to luncheon. The Royal Family were taken for their accustomed exercise in the Home Park, this afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and the Baroness de Spath, had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party this evening. The band of the 1st Life Guards, and her Majesty's private band of musicians, were in attendance.

ROYAL VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.—The visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Arundel Castle, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, has been deferred for a few days. We believe that it will take place on Tuesday next.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—A very rare and curious bird, of the stork species, was received at the Royal Aviary, at Windsor, on Saturday, as a present to her Majesty from Lord Saye and Sele. Her Majesty had previously been graciously pleased to accept from his Lordship a pair of swallow-flight and a pair of beautiful white Java pigeons, which now form a portion of the Royal ornithological collection at Windsor.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His Royal Highness the youthful heir apparent's natal day, on Thursday next, when he will complete his 5th year, will be celebrated by public dinners at Windsor, &c.

LORD J. RUSSELL'S CABINET DINNER.—Lord John Russell gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Chesham-place. Nearly the whole of the noble Lord's colleagues were present.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—Lord John Russell, who has been occupying Mr. Arthur Edin's villa at Wimbledon during the summer, is about to remove from that mansion, with his family, to Chesham-place, for the winter.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY FEATHERSTONHAUGH, BART.—This, the oldest Baronet in the empire, expired on the 26th instant, at his seat, Up-park, Sussex, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, during seventy-two of which he enjoyed the title. He was born in the year 1754, being the son of the first Baronet, who received the honour in 1747, by the only daughter of C. Lethieulliere, Esq., of Belmont, Middlesex. He married in 1825, being then far advanced in life, Miss Mary Ann Bullock, of Orton, but does not leave any issue.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENT TO MR. NEWDEGATE, M.P.—A serious accident occurred to Mr. Newdegate, while hunting with the Warwickshire hounds, near Annesley, on Friday (last week). The Hon. Member was leaping a brook, when his horse fell with him, and before he could extricate himself, the animal kicked him severely about the breast and face. Mr. Newdegate, although still suffering severely, is progressing favourably, and not the slightest apprehension of fatal consequences is now entertained. The hon. gentleman is at his seat, Arbury Hall, near Nuneaton, where he was removed some few hours after the accident occurred. He has not been internally hurt, but his jaw has been fractured in two places. The inquiries relative to the hon. gentleman's health are most numerous, and strongly evince the great esteem in which he is held in the county.

AWFUL SUDDEN DEATH OF A SOLICITOR.—On Wednesday morning Mr. W. Lake, an old established and highly respectable City solicitor, whose offices are at No. 18, Aldermanbury, left his residence at Camberwell at the usual time, so as to reach his office by half-past nine o'clock in the morning. About eleven o'clock his son, Mr. John Lake, called at the office, and was surprised at finding his father lying on the floor, and, on close examination, he was ascertained to be quite dead. Medical assistance was instantly procured, but resuscitation could not be effected.

SUDDEN DEATH AT MARLBOROUGH-STREET POLICE-COURT.—A melancholy instance of sudden death occurred at Marlborough-street Police-court, at about half-past one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. An aged and feeble man, named Thomas Pavery, of No. 5, Park-place, Knightsbridge, summoned his employer, a house decorator, for an arrear of wages. The case was partly heard on Saturday last, and was adjourned until Wednesday. The complainant, with his witnesses, was in court; and Mr. Hardwick, noticing that he appeared to be suffering, ordered a chair for him. The case was proceeding, when it was observed that he appeared to be dozing. His wife, who was standing close behind him, took hold of his arm. She uttered a loud shriek, and cried out, "He is dead!" Dr. Sparkes was sent for, and, on his arrival, applied the usual remedies, but all without avail; he was dead.

LAMENTABLE DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—On Saturday, two inquests were held by Mr. Baker, respecting the deaths of two persons, both of whom died from starvation. The first proceedings commenced at the White Lion, Mile End Old Town, on the body of Mary Miles, aged seventy-three. The evidence showed that the only support of the deceased and her husband was 1s. and a loaf weekly, from the Whitechapel Union, and casual relief from their neighbours. Through the dread of being separated, they would not avail themselves of the offer to enter the workhouse. Deceased was recently attacked with a lingering illness, brought on by the want of necessary food, of which she died on Thursday morning. The apartment occupied by them gave every appearance of the utmost destitution and want. Verdict, "Natural death." The second inquest, held by the same Coroner, was taken at the White Hart, Shadwell, on the body of Charles Green, aged fifty-three. The daughter of deceased stated that her father being out of employment upwards of nine months, he was supported by witness and her mother, but was greatly in want of the necessities of life. On Thursday he was seized with vomiting blood; the parish surgeon was sent for, but he shortly afterwards died. The Jury recorded in this case a verdict similar to the preceding.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HOXTON.—On Tuesday a melancholy incident occurred at Hoxton, by which two poor men lost their lives, and three others narrowly escaped a similar fate. Some old houses near Saint John's Church, situate in Fimlico-walk, have recently been pulled down, and, before laying the foundation, a drain was being dug out, to flow into the common sewer, about 20 or 25 feet from the houses, under the main road. The builder employed had placed five men to work in this excavation, and, whether from the inexperience of the men employed in not shoring up sufficiently, or from whatever other cause, about one o'clock, a heavily-laden wagon passing over the road, the earth from above where the men were digging fell in upon them, burying two of them (Haynes and another), and three more had a narrow escape of meeting with the same fate. Men were set to work immediately, and one of the men, after the lapse of an hour, was got out, but every exertion used failed to restore him to life. Both men are stated to have left wives and families.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Tuesday, the train which should arrive at the Cambridge station at half-past two o'clock A.M. was proceeding from Ely to Cambridge, and when a few miles below Stretcham, the line rail broke, and the engine tore it up for several yards, plunging into the ballast. The shock is described as terrific. The train was rather a long one, and the back carriages were thrown on to the foremost most violently. Fortunately the engine having escaped the broken part of the rails, recovered the line, and the train was stopped. The guard was thrown off the train, but, beside a few bruises, escaped unhurt, though he was unable to continue the journey farther than Cambridge, where the train arrived at four o'clock—having occasioned a delay of two hours in all the trains up and down the line.

A YOUNG WOMAN POISONED BY MISTAKE.—A painful sensation has been occasioned in Sunderland, by the death of a young woman named Mary Elizabeth Liddell, twenty-five years of age, under the following circumstances.—It appears that the deceased, being unwell, on Thursday evening (last week), sent the daughter of a neighbour to the shop of Mr. Meldrum, a chemist, for some tincture of rhubarb. It was dark at the time, and the drug was supplied by a young man, about seventeen years of age, Mr. Meldrum's apprentice. Immediately after Miss Liddell had swallowed what was brought, she was taken ill and died on the following morning from the effects of poison—it being then ascertained that landanum had, by mistake, been substituted for the rhubarb. On Saturday the inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," at the same time severely censuring the young man (Mr. Meldrum's apprentice) for the negligence which he had manifested.

THE ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER IN ESSEX.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Richard Haywood, William Branch, and Henry Boddy, three journeymen of respectable appearance, surrendered to take their trial for the manslaughter of John Harold Levitt. We mentioned the facts at the time. On the 15th of September there was a foot-race on the Barking road, between the three-and-a-half and four-and-a-half mile-stone, at which the prisoners, with others, were present in a phaeton. The deceased was also present. Whilst the race was being run, the prisoners obstructed the deceased, who was in a cart. Words ensued, and the prisoners struck and severely cut and wounded Mr. Levitt. He was taken to a surgeon's and his wounds dressed; but he became daily worse, and on the Monday, four or five days afterwards, he died. The Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" of manslaughter, but "Guilty" of assault.—The Lord Chief Baron sentenced the prisoners to three months' imprisonment.

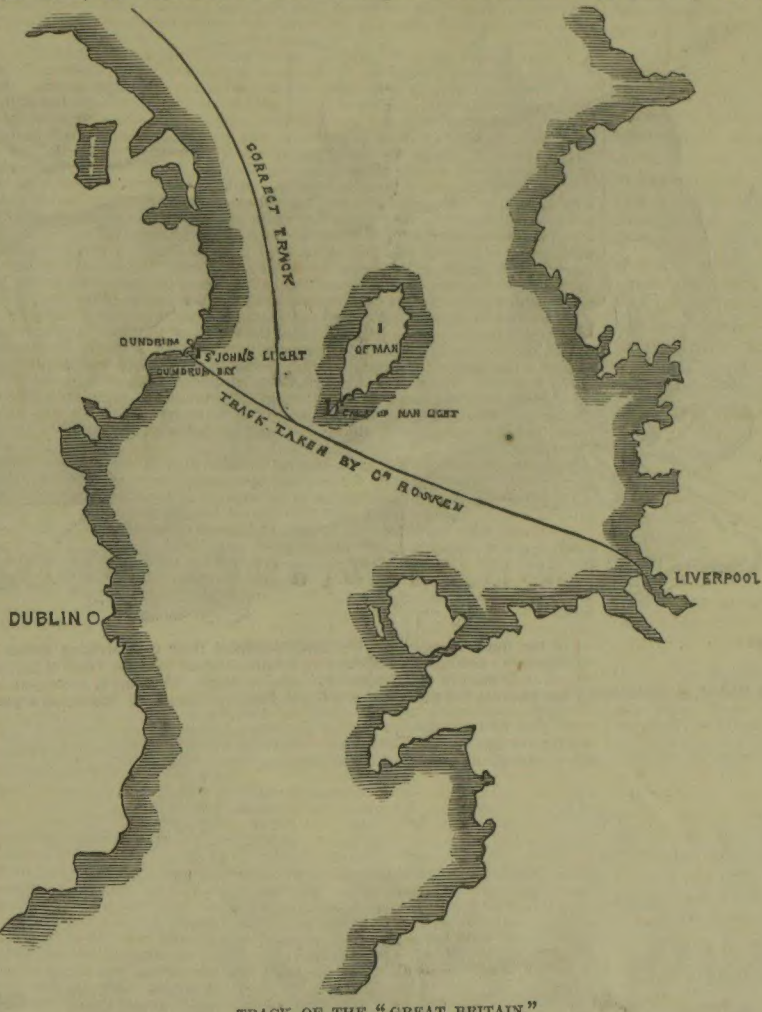
ATTEMPTED MURDER IN CHESHIRE.—On Friday (last week), Mr. T. McGill, a travelling draper, was shot in the head (supposed with a pistol) at Tabley (Cheshire), and then robbed of two £20 Bank of England notes, two £5 notes, £18 in gold, and from £3 to £4 in silver, and a £10 Bank of England note—total, £82. The deed was effected by a man named John Wright, who, after robbing his victim, attempted to drag him to a brook, no doubt with the intention of drowning him, but was prevented from effecting his purpose by some men who were working in an adjoining field, near to the high road. Wright is a Scotch traveller, and was living at Benton Cross, with his father, about three miles from Northwich. Wright is well known by Mr. McGill, having been formerly in the same business as a Scotch traveller; he met him near Tabley, and entered into conversation with him, and shortly stopped until Mr. McGill passed on, when the report of a pistol was heard, and McGill fell. Wright then rifled his pockets, but on some labourers coming from a field, he made off. Inquiry was made of the wounded man, who stated where he lived, and he was taken to Manchester in a coach. Notice was given to the Cheshire constabulary of the crime, with a description of its perpetrator, when he was speedily captured. Mr. McGill was brought home to Manchester, and surgical aid called in, but he lies still in a precarious state. Wright was also brought, that Mr. McGill might see him, with a view to identification; but in Mr. McGill's present state it was not thought advisable that he should be taken into his presence.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.

We understand that Mr. Mackintosh, the contractor and army-accountant-maker, has undertaken to float and bring off the Great Britain

from her position in Dundrum Bay. Although extremely novel, the plan proposed by Mr. Mackintosh is simple and easy to be comprehended; and, if it should answer as well in practice as in theory, it would be, doubtless, made extensively available in various other similar cases. It appears that there is to be a ridge of stones in a half circle, placed at a short distance from the stern of the vessel, and some hollow iron shells in a like circle, charged with gunpowder, besides a few smaller charges being placed along the course to which the ship is expected to be driven. Upon the semi-circular train being fired, by means of the usual galvanic appliances, the water at the stern of the ship will be lifted with such force as to loosen the sand, and set her afloat, the continuance of the wave being accomplished by the firing of the smaller charges, while the tug steamers are towing in advance. It is calculated that the water will be agitated to a given extent, not more than equal to the force already withstood by the Great Britain when at sea, and that a certain number of casks deposited in the engine-room will give her sufficient buoyancy. The grand point must necessarily be to ensure such a precise arrangement of the explosive materials as to prevent any untoward injury to the ship, and at the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug-steamers, should the suspicious event come off, and the noble ship be once more afloat. A letter from Liverpool says that the position of the Great Britain is much the same as before reported, though she had approached somewhat nearer to the formidable ridge of rocks which rise from the sands near her. Capt. Hosken has written a report to the Directors of the Great Western Steam Ship Company, in explanation of the circumstances which led to the unfortunate accident to the Great Britain steamer. Captain Hosken commences his report by explaining his reasons for taking the north instead of the south channel, and after stating that the log was hove regularly, proceeds to give a narrative of the reasons which induced him to steer the vessel as he did. The effect of this explanation will be understood from the following resolution of the Directors of the Company:—"With respect to the occurrences which preceded the stranding of the unfortunate ship as explained now by Captain Hosken, and by the report of Captain Claxton to the Secretary, the Directors are of opinion that the ship was stranded in consequence of an error in judgment, into which it appears her Captain was betrayed, through the omission of a notice of St. John's Light in the chart of this year, by which he was navigating, and of the want of knowledge on his part of such a light being established.—It being to the Directors obvious, that, had the light been laid, Captain Hosken would have known that the judgment which led him at eight o'clock to put his ship in the proper course for the North Channel, ought to have been persevered in."

We have engraved a portion of the coasts, and the Irish Channel, showing the usual track of the Great Britain, and that taken by Capt. Hosken in his late disastrous voyage. St. John's Point Light, at Dundrum, is intermittent, and shows at each revolution of one minute, a bright light for 45 sec., succeeded by an eclipse of 15 sec.; the light is 62 feet above high-water mark. The Calf of Man Light, Isle of Man, has two revolving lights, making the revolution every two minutes; it is 396 feet above high-water mark.



NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE CLOSE OF THE RACING SEASON.

Last scene of all That ends this strange, eventful history. SHAKESPEARE.

The mighty progress of improvement by which the last quarter of a century has been distinguished in every part of the globe, and more especially in our own atherland, has also brought about some changes that one would quite as soon have been let alone. Comfort, in its various social relations—whether as regards style, convivial intercourse, or domestic arrangement—is less cared for than it used to be—the more the pity. A quarter of a century back, we can call to mind going to the Houghton Meeting in one of Adams's double-sprung travelling chariots—behind four posters, trotting their twelve miles an hour—to say nothing of the pace when the boys "sprung them" half way down one hill, and half way up the other. A few days since, we went there in "a smoking saloon"....in a blue and silver *estaminet* upon wheels: among a couple of dozen voyageurs as invisible from the vapour, as if they had been in another world. Wasn't that a terrible falling off in the poetry of the thing? And, then, there's your fashionable Club? We would ask, is it fair, is it creditable treatment of a chop to eat it in a chamber as big as Westminster Hall? Is it giving the gravy a decent chance? Does the ineffable essence of its legitimate flavour ever pass the threshold of the door? We will pass the question of domestic arrangement—(as, being in a state of single infelicity, unfitting to discuss it) and return "to our muttons." It was but a few hours ago that, arrived from the metropolis of the turf, we sought some creature consolation in our club. We tried the experiment, and it was a majestic failure. They put before us a cutlet too cruelly used for our philosophy. So, fleeing the fashionable hostelry, we sought a familiar nook in a familiar and more modest mansion. A humble place it is—but repaying with a premium of a hundred *per cent.* for the quality of the company in the quality of the comfort. We should like to lay long odds that there never was as glad a heart in the drawing-room of the Conservative as in that little room—seated beside its "friend and pitcher."

To-day brings to an end the Houghton Meeting at Newmarket, and the turf season of 1846. The last week is ever attractive; it brings those who have had bad luck to try to mend it, and those who have had good luck to try to make more of it. As regards the sport, this meeting is only remarkable for two issues of much account, the Cambridgehire Handicap and the Criterion two-year-old stake, and to those we may conveniently limit our special notice. A great deal of money had been laid out on the former, and—of course—a great deal of interest was connected with its result. It brought a very sporting field to the post, though the state of the atmosphere—a considerable pea-soup foggy—damaged wholly its effect as a *spectacle*. The course on which the Cambridgehire is run is one of the prettiest at Newmarket; and, on this occasion, it had three-and-twenty gallant steeds to grace it. Alarm, the favourite till near the time of starting, then gave way to Mr. Nunn's colt by Touchstone, out of the sister to Joanna—at 3 to 1; 5 to 1 about Alarm, 9 to 1 Iago, 14 to 1 Best Bower, 16 to 1 Lady Wildair, 18 to 1 Red Robin, the same about Conspiracy—a few others backed at long outside prices. This large lot was admirably got off by the very efficient starter, the first to make play being Best Bower. The field came well together past the turn of the lands, and up to the Duke's Stand, where the Joanna colt was well clear of everything, with Sting next, and Lady Wildair third—all the others now disposed of. At the cords, Sting challenged, ran up to the "crack"—all but caught him—but ran out, and was finally beaten by half a length. The Criterion turned out to be a very poor criterion of the animals engaged in it. Out of 41 nominations, only four showed, and those certainly none of the best. The fortunate winner was Coningsby, beating Clementina by a head—but it was the 7lbs. penalty that beat her—no joke, up such a "gradient" as the Criterion course. The weather, as aforesaid, was not so propitious as could have been wished—but the sport was in every way a fitting *finale* to a season of peerless pastime.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Match, 200, h ft; 8st 7lb each. A.F.—Mr. Lambden's Chance (Nat), 1; Mr. Onslow's Ruff (Robinson), 2. Won easy, by a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, and only 10 ft if declared; for three-year-olds and upwards. D.M. Nine subs, three of whom declared.

Mr. John Day's Miss Slick, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb .. (A. Day) 1  
Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb .. (Nat) 2  
Mr. Shelley's Campanile, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb .. (Chapple) 3

Miss Slick made all the running, and won easy by a length.

Match, 150, h ft; T.Y.C.—Lord Strathmore's Secundus, 7st 7lb (Crouch), 1; Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Cob, 8st 9lb (Butler) 2. Betting 5 to 2 on the Cob. Won easy by a length.

THE CAMBRIDGEHIRE STAKES, of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 ft if declared, &c with 100 added. The second to receive 50 sovs out of the Stakes. Last mile and a distance. 141 subs, 73 of whom declared.

Mr. Nunn's c by Touchstone, out of Sister to Joanna .. (A. Day) 1  
Lord E. Russell's Sting .. (Marson) 2  
Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair .. 3

Won by half a length; Sting, who ran out at the finish, beating Lady Wildair by two lengths; Terrier fourth.

Match, 200, h ft; first half of Ab. M.—Colonel Peel's Vert Vert, 8st 6lb (Nat), 1; Lord Glasgow's Discontent, 8st 2lb (Holmes), 2. 7 to 2 on Vert Vert, who won by two lengths.

Match, 150, h ft; T.Y.C.—Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair, 8st 2lb (Nat), 1; Mr. Neville's Remorse, 7st 6lb (Whitehouse), 2. Won by a head.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; 4 yrs, 8st 3lb; 5 yrs. and upwards, 8st 8lb. Winner to be sold for £350. Criterion Course. 10 subs.

Lord Orford's Blackie, 3 yrs .. (Nat) 1  
Mr. Mostyn's Winchester, 4 yrs .. (W. Abdale) 2  
Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Cob, 6 yrs .. (Butler) 3  
Lord Lonsdale's Joy, 3 yrs .. (A. Day) 4

Blackie made all the running, and won by a length; Cob a bad third.

TUESDAY.

Match, 300, h ft; T.Y.C.—Mr. Payne's f Vanity, 8st 3lb, received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's f by Phoenix, dam by Actaon, 8st.

Handicap of £100, for three-year-olds and upwards. D.I.

Lord Orford's br c Footstool, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .. (Mann) 1  
Lord Sandwich's Plantagenet, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb .. (Nat) 2  
Sir J. Hawley's Prospect, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb .. (Prince) 3

At the turn of the lands Plantagenet went in front, and with Prospect, Glossy, Footstool, Ennui, and Seven's-the-Main in attendance, kept the lead to the Duke's Stand. Footstool now showed in advance, was never afterwards caught, and won cleverly by a length; Plantagenet beating Prospect for second by a head, Glossy fourth, and Seven's-the-Main fifth.

The Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two-year-olds; colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 5lb; the second to save his stake. From the Turn of the Lands in. 41 subs.

Lord Stradbroke's Coningsby .. (F. Butler) 1  
Mr. Payne's Clementina (7lb extra) .. (Nat) 2  
Mr. Gully's Main Brace .. (S. Day) 3

Coningsby made play at a good pace, followed by Main Brace and the Redshank colt, Clementina waiting. In this order there was no change till they reached the Duke's Stand, where Main Brace and the Redshank colt were beaten, and Clementina went on in waiting on Coningsby, gradually drawing up from the distance. She came a few strides from home, but never quite got up, the horse winning, not without severe punishment, by a head. Main Brace was a very bad third.

Match, 100 h ft, 8st 7lb each; D.M.—Duke of Bedford's Captain Phœbus (Butler) beat the Duke of Rutland's Paultons (Robinson). 6 to 4 on Paultons. Won by a neck.

Match, 100, h ft; Last half of Ab. M.—Duke of Bedford's Bethpage, 2 yrs, 8st (Butler), beat Mr. Osbaldeston's Giselle, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb (Marlow). 5 to 4 on Bethpage. Won by a head.

Fifty pounds; for two-year-olds, a feather; three, 7st 5lb; four, 8st 9lb; five, 9st 3lb; six, and aged, 9st 7lb. The winner to be sold for 300 guineas, if demanded, &c. Last three miles of B.C.

Lord Eglinton's Eryx, 2 yrs .. (Treen, jun.) 1  
Mr. Wreford's Wilc-end, 3 yrs .. (A. Day) 2  
Mr. Crookford's Mistress Jean, 2 yrs .. (Rodney) 3

Eryx made all the running, was never approached, won by five lengths, and was claimed. A more complete tale was never seen.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 30 sovs each, 10 ft if declared. Last mile and a dis. of B. C. Five subs, two of whom declared.

Mr. Bowes's Mowerina, 8st 5lb .. (Butler) 1  
Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance, 8st 7lb .. (Nat) 2  
Mr. Merton's Peasant, 7st 10lb .. (Abdale) 3

Match, 500 Ab. M.—Mr. O'Brien's The Traverser (Marlow) beat Lord Glasgow's Miss Sarah (Holmes), 8st 7lb each. Even betting. Won by three lengths.

Match, 150 sovs, h ft; first half of Ab. M.—Mr. Payne's Sir Francis, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb (Nat), 1; Lord Strathmore's Secundus, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb (Crouch), 2.

Match, 200, h ft; T.Y.C.—Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 8st (Nat), beat Mr. Mostyn's Winchester, 7st 12lb (Abdale).

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs; for three-year-olds, &c. A.F.

Sir C. Monck's Flattery, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb .. (Simpson) 1  
Mr. Mostyn's Ennui, 3 yrs, 7st .. (Kitchener) 2

Ridneulus Mus made play at a good pace, followed by Mr. Mansfield, Campanile, and Dr. Husband, the others lying off. Dr. Husband retired at the bushes and Ennui took the second place, which she held into the bottom. She then took up the running, followed by Campanile, Flattery third, and gradually catching them. The race up the cords was closely contested by this trio, Flattery winning on the post by a head, and not more than a neck between the other two. Ridneulus Mus was fourth.

Match, 100, h ft; A.F.—Lord E. Russell's Dulcet, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (J. Marson), beat Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb (Abdale). Betting: 7 to 2 on Dulcet. Won by half a length.

Subscription Plate of £50; for two-year-old colts, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 10lb. T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for £350.

Lord E. Russell's f by Theon, dam by Wanton, 2 yrs (Hutchinson) 1  
Col. Peel's Vert Vert, 2 yrs .. (A. Day) 2  
Mr. Barne's Blackcock, 2 yrs .. (J. Prince) 3

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft. T.Y.C. Three subs.

Lord Orford's c by Clearwell, out of Angelina, 8st 2lb (Butler) 1  
Duke of Bedford's Free Gift, 8st 7lb .. (Robinson) 2

Betting—3 to 1 agst Angelina colt. Won in a canter.

THURSDAY.

Match, 200 h. ft.—Apricot beat Atropos.

Match, 300 A. F.—Samarcand filly beat Chance.

Match, 200 A. F.—Leopard beat Auricula.

Match, 200 h. ft.—Isis beat Phœbus.

Handicap Sweepstakes. D.M.

Mr. Merton's Monseling .. 1  
Lord Chesterfield's Brother to Sutch .. 2

Sweepstakes. Winner to be sold for £40.

Mr. Francis's Magnistair .. 1  
Mr. Shelly's His Serene Highness .. 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each. Ab. M.

Mr. Phillimore's Saddle .. 1  
Duke of Richmond's Halo .. 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. T.Y.C.

Mr. Ford's Millwood .. 1  
Mr. Newton's Redwing .. 2



## ROYAL BULL-FIGHT AT MADRID.

Oh! 'tis a joyful festival, and brightly beams the sun  
Upon the shore of the Campesador—on Castle's prairie dun;  
Bright beams he on the orange grove—on th' olive soft and clear—  
On shepherd's home, on Royal dome—on glittering casque  
and spear.  
The dark-eyed Madrilenas smile in their beauty's power,  
From casements deck'd in tapestry fair and many a lovely  
flower;  
The bells ring out, the banners float the mild autumnal breeze,  
And all Madrid seems swarming like a hive of human bees.  
Ay! joyful is the festival, but nobler is to come.  
The Bull-fight on the Plaza—the scene of blood and doom.  
Such scenes mark the commencement of a young Queen's  
wedded reign,  
And the gladiators sword is waved by *matadors* of Spain.

Ay! 'tis a joyful festival. The Queen sets in her pride  
High in the Plaza Mayor, with th' Infanta by her side;  
And Don Francisco there is seen, D'Aumale, Montpensier,  
With all the proudest blood in Spain—oh! 'tis a bright array.  
Boldly the marshal music bursts; excitement fills the air,  
Four *caballeros* enter now th' arena of the square.  
With low obeisance to the Queen they take their fearless  
stand.

While near them waits the *matador* with ready dart and  
brand.

Loud shouts the multitude; and now the crowd is mute and  
still—

They wait the dreadful *toro*. He comes, and terrors thrill  
The boldest hearts. Right on he comes undaunted to his  
foes,  
Then round the joyful circus another shout arose.

Most joyful is the spectacle. Away! bold cavalier,  
Hold hard the rein, keep stirrup true, and bravely couch the  
spear;  
The furious foe comes rushing on; he makes one noble  
bound,  
And horse and rider both are seen stretched wounded on  
the ground.

Brave bull! brave bull! the myriads shout, while dies  
the gallant steed.

Now gored to death another and another horse succeed;  
And of the four the *matador* now finds but one remain.

And Don Romero, young and brave, sways gallantly the  
rein.

On to the furious foe he flies, and plants the fatal steel,  
Right through the *toro's* foaming neck. He falls, he dies, while peal  
The cries of gratulation wild, and many a dona fair  
Waves with delight her kerchief white upon the perfumed air.

Three of these national spectacles have been given in Madrid, in celebration



of the Royal Marriages. We have illustrated their most striking scenes and incidents; and append the following details, abridged from the *Times* of Saturday. The Grand Bull-fight came off on the 16th inst. The Queen, accompanied by her husband and the rest of the Royal Family, entered her balcony at a quarter

In a short time afterwards some stir was noticed amidst the crowd collected near the arch through which there is a passage to the Calle Toledo. Places were gradually made by the attendants, and then entered four very handsome carriages, each drawn by six horses, covered over with the richest and most massive

to three o'clock, in the Casa de Panadicia of the Plaza Mayor, or Great Square; and seated herself under a magnificent canopy of crimson velvet embroidered in gold.

At half-past two, a company of halberdiers, dressed in ancient costume, made their appearance; and, to the sound of clarions and drums, took their places in the space in front of, and immediately under, the balcony set apart for the Royal personages. The position occupied by these domestic guardians of the Royal person, might, no doubt, be one of high honour, but it was by no means one to be envied, nor was it without its danger. Placed outside the barrier which separated the spectators from the arena, they were exposed to an encounter with the furious animals whose tortures were to afford amusement to the young Queen and her sister; and, as etiquette prevented them from turning their backs on their Royal mistress, their danger was still the greater. As the code of Royal etiquette is not, however, so cruel as to be unredeemed by some traits of tenderness, the halberdiers enjoyed the enviable privilege of being permitted, in extreme cases, to turn round for a moment when they felt the bull's horns at their back, and defend their lives with the lance of their halberds—the only weapon allowed them. Owing to the Royal bounty, they have also a right to the bull, in case they kill him.

The Queen's appearance in the balcony was the signal for a burst of martial music, which continued until she and those immediately about her had taken their seats. The Princess, Spanish and French, were dressed *en bourgeois*—black dress coats; and on their breasts flashed diamond stars. The Queens and Infanta were simply habited, and with few ornaments.



GOING TO THE BULL-FIGHT.

caparisons. From their lofty crests nodded high plumes of different colours, designating the noble houses to which they belonged. They were the state-carriages of four *Grandes*; namely, the Count of Altamira, the Duke of Abrantes, the Duke of Medina Celi, and the Duke of Osuna. The horses were of the pure Andalusian breed, and were certainly beautiful creatures.

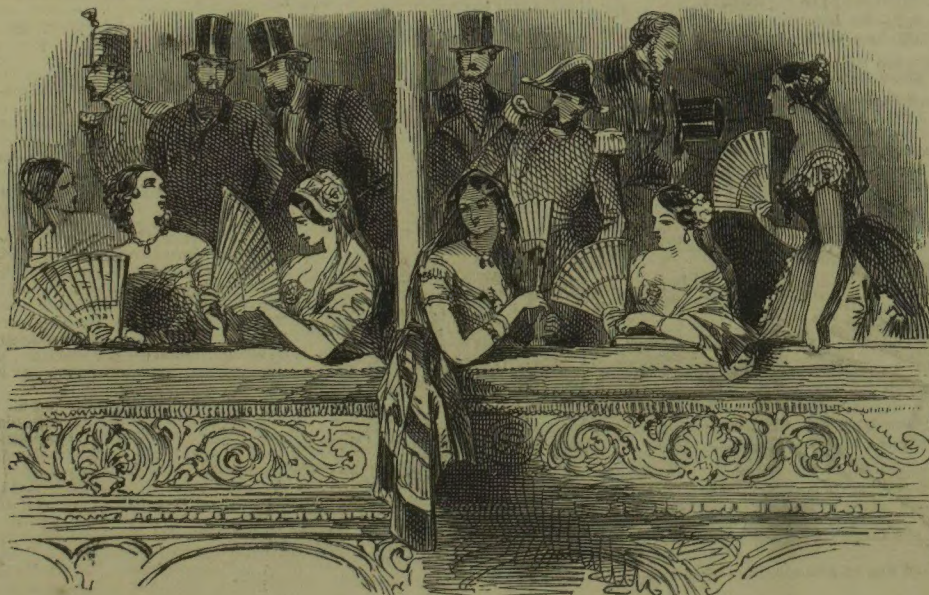
The Count of Altamira, Duke of Montemar, is a man of about forty-five years of age, under the middle height, and of ordinary appearance. The Duke of Abrantes is a young man about twenty-five years of age, small in size, *chétif* in person, pale and thin, with nothing whatever of the *distingué* about him. The Duke of Medina Celi is about the same age; in height he is about four feet eight

inches, and his appearance recalls nothing of the ancient glories of the house of La Cerda.

The Duke of Osuna is a young man of about thirty years, rather under than above the middle size, with a quiet, placid, and not very expressive countenance. In his appearance there is little of the Spaniard. He is of very fair complexion; and looks more like a German or Englishman than a native of the South.

A short digression must be here permitted, to explain why the *Grandes* just mentioned presented themselves in the Plaza Mayor. On occasions like the present, Royal marriages, or the birth of a Prince of the Asturias, a Royal bull-

fight is exhibited; the ordinary *toreros* are not then considered worthy of encountering risk, or showing off their skill in the presence of their Royal mistress and her Court. A number of persons is accordingly taken from a large list of names of *gentlemen*, who eagerly contend with each other for the honour of being selected by Royalty as her special bull-fighters on that day. At length her Majesty makes her irrevocable decision, and four candidates are selected as worthy of the honour. In addition to the mere honour of the thing, a few material advantages are attached to the exhibition. The successful competitors are, in case of escaping with life, generally appointed to some inferior employment in the household; are named assistant equerries, or to some occupation connected with



AL A SOMERA.



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## ROYAL BULL-FIGHT AT MADRID.



THE PROCESSION.

the Royal stud; or they are granted a pension of 6000 reals—£60, in addition to any presents the Royal generosity may deign to bestow.

Those gentlemen—*caballeros en plaza*, as they are technically termed—though no doubt abundantly rich in blood and descent, are not equally so in the gifts of this ungrateful world. As soon as their names are pricked off by the Royal hand the four *caballeros* present another petition, explaining their inability, from want

of means, to procure themselves the fitting costume, horses, trappings, &c., to appear *en champ clos* before the Queen; and they pray her Majesty to graciously permit them to select, from amongst her Grandees, four *padrinos*, or sponsors, who shall defray the necessary expense of their equipment—one for each. The *padrino*, or sponsor, has to provide for his adventurous godson a magnificent costume, the finest horse, and, in fact, pay all the other incidental expenses of the

day—independently of the outlay he feels himself obliged to make to exhibit himself, his equipages, and the numerous retainers of his house, in the grandest possible style. However, on the present occasion the horses used by the *caballeros en plaza* came from the Royal stables.

The Queen receives the petition, and condescendingly permits the *caballeros en plaza* to choose each a *padrino*, subject to her Royal approval. They then



THE FIGHT.—(PLAZA MAYOR, OR GREAT SQUARE OF MADRID.)

select the Grandees to act in the capacity; who are, as a matter of course, approved of.

When all preliminaries are arranged, various rehearsals are performed, under the tuition of the professional bull-fighters, in order to accustom the *caballeros* to the sight of the animal. For instance, on the morning of the 15th, not less than eight bulls and fifteen horses were killed as an *avant-gout*.

These exhibitions are, from an ancient period, held in the Plaza Mayor the grand square of the capital; whereas the ordinary bull fights take place in the locality constructed expressly for the purpose—the Plaza de Toros. The *caballeros* are brought to the ground in the state carriages of their respective *padrinos*, with a long train of domestics, habited in ancient costume, and wearing the colours of the houses they belong to. They are then and there conducted in front of the Sovereign, to whom they are presented in due form. They then mount on horseback, and the spectacle begins.

The *caballeros* of this Bull-fight were—R. Roman Fernandez, of the Guard of Halberdiers; *padrino*, the Count of Altamira; he wore a costume of the time of Austrian dynasty, his colours, sky-blue and white; the *padrino* wore a Court dress;—D. Antonio Romero; *padrino*, the Duke of Abrantes, costume of the same period, colour, green; *padrino*, the *maestrante* uniform;—D. Frederico Varela y Ulloa; *padrino*, the Duke of Medina Cell, costume, blue and white; *padrino*, the *maestrante* uniform;—D. Jose Cabanas; *padrino*, the Duke of Osuna, costume, red and yellow; *padrino*, the uniform of a Colonel of Cavalry. The *caballero* of the Duke of Abrantes is a Lieutenant of the Regiment of Maria Christina; and that of the Duke of Osuna an officer of the Halberdiers.

After the carriages, came, led by grooms dressed in the richest livery, 28 horses, at the rate of seven for each carriage. The harness of the horses was of the most gorgeous description. A complete band of *toreros*, bull-fighters, engaged to protect the *caballeros en plaza*, accompanied each carriage, on foot. All

this train made the circuit of the square, until they came in front of the Royal balcony, when each *caballero* and his *padrino* descended, and made a profound obeisance to her Majesty. They again entered the carriages, and, having once more made the circuit of the place, they disappeared in a direction different from that they entered.

About half-an-hour then elapsed: after which a new spectacle made its appearance in the same place where the carriages had entered. Seven Kings-at-Arms, with their Pages and Esquires sustaining the shields of the house of each Grandee, entered, escorting each *caballero en plaza*, and followed by the respective bands of *toreros*. They again placed themselves in front of the Royal balcony, and bowed low. The *caballeros*, with the exception of one who was flung from his horse the moment he mounted, saluted her Majesty on horseback. The *toreros* knelt, and bent their foreheads to the ground. In addition to the above, a number of musicians, dressed in grand costume, followed the cavaliers, and with their martial strains seemed to animate their courage. The *picadors*, or bull-fighters, armed with lances, and on horses, followed also.

The key of the stall where the bull is kept ready for the combat is in possession of whoever the authority may be that presides. On this occasion, the care of the key was entrusted to the Queen. It was flung from the balcony with much grave ceremony. At the moment the Queen delivered the key, a multitude of pigeons, their necks adorned with gay-coloured ribbons, suddenly rose from each corner of the place; and their flight was hailed with shouts of applause from at least 30,000 spectators.

The cavaliers then took their stations on horseback: the stall was opened, and a brave bull leaped forth. He bounded in in the first exultation of freedom, and



TAKING AWAY THE BULL.



pect it to be—an exaggeration.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Gazette* of last night sets at rest the reports as to the early meeting of Parliament. At the Court at Windsor, held yesterday, Parliament was prorogued from Wednesday, Nov. 4, to Tuesday, the 12th of January next; but, as no mention is made of meeting for the "dispatch of business," there will, in all probability, be another prorogation.

## NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. T.Y.C.	
Mr. Gully's Main Brace, 2 yrs .. ..	1
Lord Chesterfield's Brother to Stitch, 2 yrs .. ..	2
Handicap Sweepstakes. T.Y.C.	
Mr. Eddison's Little John, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb .. ..	1
Lord Miltown's Duc-an-Durra, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb .. ..	2
Match, 200, A.F.	
Conspiracy beat Sodates.	
The Andley End Stakes of 30 sovs each. A.E.C.	
Lord Exeter's Hydrangea, 3 yrs, 5st 6lb .. ..	1
Lord E. Russell's Dulcet, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb .. ..	2
Mr. Wigram's Kesheng, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb .. ..	3
£50 Plate. A.F.	
Mr. Shelley's Campanella, 4 yrs .. ..	1
Colonel Peel's Queen Anne, 3 yrs .. ..	2
The Nursery Stakes of 25 sovs each. D.M.	
Lord Exeter's b f by Hetman Platoff, out of Galata .. ..	1
Lord Strathmore's Sultana .. ..	2
Fifteen ran.	
Match—Prussic Acid beat Paultons.	
Match—Giselle beat Fitzwilliam.	

**DEATH OF MR. W. H. WILLIAMS, COMEDIAN.**—This well-known actor expired on Thursday morning, in Amwell-terrace, Pentonville. Mr. Williams was born at Weston, Somersetshire, in 1792. He made his first appearance at Drury Lane, as *Rick*, in "Love Laughs at Locksmiths," and was engaged for five years. He generally acted as a substitute for Munden, Dowton, Harley, Knight, and Oxberry the elder. He had a quarrel with Elliston, left Drury, and took to the minors, appearing at Astley's, the Surrey, Coburg, Sadler's Wells, &c. He has left a widow and four children; the eldest twenty-two, the youngest nine years of age. Mr. Williams was married twice.

**THE PENNY A MILE OMNIBUS SYSTEM.**—Yesterday, in consequence of the apparent success attending this experiment, a number of the old omnibus proprietors, who have hitherto charged sixpence, started their vehicles at the reduced rate, so that there are nearly thirty omnibuses carrying passengers from Hungerford-market to Paddington for twopence each.

**ACCIDENT FROM GUN-COTTON.**—An accident has happened to the son of Mr. Lancaster, the gun-maker, of Bond-street, which might have been attended with serious consequences. Mr. Lancaster was engaged with Mr. Taylor in making some experiments on the projectile power of gun-cotton, and several charges of 50 grains each, with 1½ ounce of shot, had been fired from a strong 14-gauge gun with perfect safety, when on increasing the charge to 83 grains and 1 ounce of shot, the gun burst with great violence. The sleeve of Mr. Lancaster's coat was torn through, and he received several wounds on the fleshy part of his arm, none of which, we are happy to add, are of a serious character. In some previous experiments which Mr. Lancaster had made with the cotton of Dr. Schönbein, in the presence of that gentleman and Professor Faraday, the same quantity of cotton had been fired with perfect safety. We, therefore, caution those who may be trying experiments with this powerfully explosive compound to be exceedingly cautious, as an accident has occurred even in such experienced hands. The gun used by Mr. Lancaster had been previously proved with an ounce of powder and a ball fitting the bore.

**MORE RIOTING IN IRELAND.**—The town of Templemore was, on Monday last, for more than two hours, in possession of a riotous mob, who showed every disposition to do mischief, and certainly would have accomplished much, but for the gallant conduct of a very small band of police, consisting actually but of five persons. A local paper gives the following account of the affair:—The steward employed by the Board of Works was about to employ fifteen men in accordance with his list of instructions, when a body of about one hundred and fifty persons insisted that unless the work was given to *all*, the others should not work. The steward was obliged to abandon his post and leave the parties to themselves. The police, being engaged with this affair, were unavoidably absent from Templemore—an opportunity of which the mob of Templemore proceeded immediately to avail themselves. Bread carts were attacked and plundered, and matters were proceeding to a general sack, when the constabulary appeared to contend with the rioters—some three hundred in number—the constabulary army consisting, as already mentioned, literally but of five men. The battle lasted with various fortune, for about two hours, when victory was declared decisively for the police. The regular army then came up, headed by Sir Henry Carden and other magistrates, when the rioters fled in all directions, carrying off, however, a good deal of spoil in the shape of twopenny and threepenny loaves, taken from the shops of bakers. Six of the ringleaders in this affair have been made prisoners. The weapons used by the mob were stones. The constabulary only used their bayonets, and did not fire. Wounds were inflicted on both sides, but none of a very dangerous character.

**BOILER EXPLOSION AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.**—A very serious and fatal accident occurred at Ashton-under-Lyne on Thursday, by which three lives were destroyed, and many others placed in imminent danger. The cause of this sad catastrophe was the explosion, about half-past six in the morning, of a steam-boiler at the cotton factory of Messrs. Bailey and Dewhurst, which lifted up the superincumbent brickwork and materials, consisting of a second and third story of that portion of the building, filled with heavy and valuable machinery, and laid them in ruins. A portion of these ruins fell upon four cottages at the back of the mill, and destroyed them; and another portion fell across Nelson-street, burying underneath them four persons, and setting fire to some storehouses on the opposite side. One woman, Milcah Irwin, was in the room over the boiler, at the time of the explosion, and, though buried in the ruins, she was found, extraordinary to relate, alive, and almost unharmed, having received only a few bruises on one side. A young married woman, named Margaret Fitzgerald, and a man named Abraham Fitton, aged 42 years, and his daughter, Emeline Fitton, aged 13, were the other persons taken from the ruins, their bodies being blackened and frightfully scalded and disfigured corpses.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## PORTUGAL.

News has reached us from Portugal so late as the 17th inclusive. The Ministry of the *coup d'état* encountered an opposition more irresistible and general than they expected, and the insurrection had spread throughout all the provinces of the north, the richest and most populous of the kingdom. The intelligence from Oporto is fully confirmed. In that city and Coimbra a provisional Junta has been formed, at the head of which is the Marquis de Loulé, the husband of the Queen's aunt, who had been previously Governor-General of the province of Coimbra, and Grand Master of the University of that city under the Palmella Ministry. The other members of the Junta were Sa da Bandeira, the former Minister, General Count Bonfim, and Baron Das Antas, who also filled important offices under the Palmella Cabinet. The forfeiture of the Queen, and a Provisional Regency, were decreed by this Junta. On the other hand, great efforts were being made by the Queen and Saldanha to make head against the storm with which they are menaced. Lisbon was declared in a state of siege. The King-Consort was appointed generalissimo of the army, and was about to march at the head of a part of the garrison of Lisbon against Oporto. The insurgent party were organising national guards in all the cities and towns which had declared for them. The Spanish refugees at Oporto formed a body of volunteers to support the insurrection. A proclamation was issued by the Queen on the 14th, promising to re-establish the constitutional charters and menacing the insurgents. The Minister of Finance, Viscount D'Oliveira, overwhelmed with the embarrassments of his office, had resigned, and was replaced by M. de Souza Azevedo, who was not expected long to retain the office.

One account states that the Duke of Palmella had applied for passports to France, and another that he had joined the Marquis de Loulé, Count Bonfim, and Das Antas, in the North. The telegraph having been entirely destroyed, the communications between the capital and the north were cut off, so that all immediate intelligence between Lisbon and the insurgent provinces was intercepted. A report prevailed there that a body of insurgents, under the command of Count Bonfim and the Baron Das Antas, was in full march upon Lisbon.

*El Clamor Público* announces that an intervention has already been actually demanded on the part of the Portuguese Government, by the Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* at Lisbon.

A letter, dated Lisbon, 17th, concludes thus:—"The fermentation is universal; it becomes every moment more doubtful whether the King and Queen will save, not their crowns, but their heads. Two-thirds of the population of Portugal have risen. The Algarves have followed the movement."

## UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—SURRENDER OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY.

The *Hibernia* steamer has reached Liverpool, with accounts from New York to the 16th instant, being seven days later than by the *Great Western*, which arrived on Monday. The chief feature of news is the important intelligence of the surrender of the city of Monterey to General Taylor on the 24th September, after having been defended with some obstinacy for three days. The terms granted to General Ampudia were of the most liberal kind, including an armistice of eight weeks. The New York papers state that this armistice had been annulled at Washington, and an order sent to General Taylor to advance immediately upon Mexico. They add, also, that instructions had been forwarded to General Wool to move on Chihuahua, and for an attack to be made on Tampico.

The protracted action, which resulted in the capture of Monterey, seems to have been severe, and admirably fought. The city was well fortified. It was defended by a force of from 7000 to 10,000 men. The assaulting forces numbered 6000. After a tedious march, General Taylor and the forces under his command came in sight of Monterey on Sept. 18. The men were much wearied, and began to give out, their food having been spoiled by severe rains. The advance were immediately saluted with a heavy cannonade, the sound of which acted like a charm on the jaded men. All became life and motion, and severe fighting followed. On the 20th, a successful attack was made by General Worth on the Mexican forts, routing the artillery and capturing their ordnance. On the 22nd, the fortified palace of the Bishop of Monterey was attacked, and after a struggle was captured. On the 23d

the whole Mexican force, about double the American, was driven into the plaza; where, unable to run away, the Mexican soldiery occupied the houses which surrounded the square, keeping up an incessant fire from the windows. The conflict was tremendous, lasting from early morning till late night. The 24th brought a cessation of hostilities.

The New York Correspondent of the *Times* states that he has received a private letter from Washington, stating that Mr. Fox, the late British Minister at Washington, died at his residence in that city, on the 13th. He had been indisposed for a long time, but his death is supposed to have been hastened by an over dose of morphia.

The domestic news of the United States is not of an important character. In the elections which had recently taken place the Whigs had gained a decided majority, a fact which is attributable to the dissatisfaction generally felt respecting the new tariff and the Mexican war.

The papers contain some particulars of the seizure of Santa Fé by General Kearney. His landing was quite unopposed. In his declaration, made to the people of Santa Fé on the 19th of August, he states his intention to annex all New Mexico to the United States on both sides the Rio Grande. He assures the people of protection in their property, persons, and religion; he absolves them from their allegiance to Mexico and Governor Armijo; and proclaims himself Governor, with full powers; and claims the people as citizens of the United States. The Acting Governor and Alcaldes then took the oath of allegiance to the United States in the public square, and the people vociferated loudly "Vive le General."

The *Great Western* reached New York on the 30th ult.; and the *Hibernia*, with the mails from England of the 19th of September, arrived at Boston on the 3rd instant. Both arrivals had immediate effect on the Cotton and Corn Markets of the United States and Canada, and both advanced considerably in price.

In the New York Money Market, there has been no material change. For all purposes, there has been, and still is, an abundance of money; but there is no disposition shown to use it.

Trade of almost all kinds is active. Some extensive purchases of flour were made, up to the latest period, as high as 5 doll. 75 cents for the best brands; but, on the steamer's departure, the obtainable price was 5 doll. 62½ cents.

**FRANCE.**—The Paris papers of Thursday announce the arrival in France of the Duke de Montpensier and his newly-married bride. They reached Bayonne on Monday last.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**CABINET COUNCIL.**—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, on Thursday. The Council was attended by Lord John Russell, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir George Grey, Lord Campbell, Lord Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Labouchere. The Lord Chancellor did not join his colleagues until rather late.

**NEW PICTURES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.**—The National Gallery opened on Monday last with sixteen new pictures; two of which (the "Boar Hunt" of Velasquez, and the "Temptation of St. Anthony," by Annibale Caracci), are recent purchases, and the remaining fourteen the bequest of Richard Simmons, Esq. The purchases, on this occasion, exceed in importance the value of the bequest. A catalogue of the names of the artists, and the subjects painted, will give no bad idea of the character and value of the recent acquisition:—1. Godfrey Schalken—"Lesbia weighing jewels against her sparrow." 2. Sassoferrato—"The Madonna." 3. Joseph Vernet—"A Seaport." 4. Hondikoeter—"Domestic Poultry." 5. Gerard Van Harp—"Conventual Charity." 6. Backhuysen—"A Brisk Gale." 7. Deitricy—"Itinerant Musicians." 8. Greuze—"Head of a Girl." 9. Nicholas Maes—"The Idle Servant." 10. Breenberg—"Landscape with Figures." 11. Both—"A Landscape," figures by Poelenberg. 12. Canaletto—"The Piazza of St. Mark, Venice." 13. John Van Hughtenburg—"A Battle Piece." 14. Theodore de Keyser—"A Merchant and his Clerk." The pictures in the Gallery are now 212 in number.

**THE DISTRESSED NEEDLE WOMEN'S SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday, the third annual meeting of this Society took place at Willis's Rooms. The Secretary (Mr. Roper) read the Report, which alluded to the destitute condition of this class of females, and said he himself knew an instance where a poor woman worked incessantly day and night making shirts for a farthing each. The Chairman (Mr. Alderman Farebrother) alluded to the obligation which ladies were under to encourage such institutions as the present, and instanced one or two cases which had come within the sphere of his own observation, and which forcibly illustrated the beneficial effects resulting from the operation of that and similar societies. Some time since, an extensive warehouse keeper in St. Paul's Churchyard directed his attention to the lamentable condition of two ladies (sisters), who were lying together in a small back room, without fire or candle, and almost without food. These ladies he had himself seen stepping into their carriage in the county of Kent. Family reverses, however, came upon them, and the only remnant of property that was left to them was a sum of £800, which they generously bestowed on their brother, thinking it would be of service in advancing his fortunes in life. The brother entrusted the money to the hands of a third party, and it was lost. He died shortly afterwards, in a state of the most deplorable mental anguish, and the sisters were left literally without the means to purchase food. In this wretched condition they were when the Society took compassion on them and procured them work. Resolutions in support of the Society were agreed to. It was stated that Mr. Luke James Hansard would be the Chairman for the ensuing year.

**MEETING TO PETITION FOR THE OPENING OF THE PORTS.**—A public meeting of the parishioners of Marylebone was held on Monday evening at the Princess's Assembly Room, Castle-street, Oxford-street, at which Mr. T. Cochrane gave a lecture on the duty incumbent on Government of removing all remaining restrictions on the importation of food, in consequence of the famine in Ireland, and its threatened extension to this country. The room was filled with an intelligent and attentive auditory, who agreed to a memorial to the Queen, praying the immediate opening of the ports.

**HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND STEAM-BOAT PIER.**—The long pending dispute between the directors of the Charing-cross Bridge and Hungerford Market Companies is at length brought to a termination, and the public will, after Monday next, be permitted to land and embark from steam-boats by the medium of the Suspension Bridge.

**OPPOSITION TO PUBLIC BATHS IN SHOREDITCH.**—At a full meeting of the vestry and inhabitants of Shoreditch, held on Monday afternoon, a proposal for establishing baths and washhouses by means of a parish rate, was made. An amendment against the measure having been put, was carried by a majority of 28 to 20, which was decisive, the Act of Parliament requiring that the resolution for the establishment of baths and washhouses shall be supported by two-thirds of an open vestry, before it is submitted to the Secretary of State.

**THE ST. PANCRAS POOR.**—At a meeting of the vestry which took place on Monday, and which was presided over by the Rev. T. Dale, it was proposed that a committee be formed, consisting of twenty-five vestrymen, not directors of the poor, to inquire into the management of the workhouse. This resolution was carried in spite of strenuous opposition.

**INDICATION OF WINTER.—THE FIRST FOG.**—On Wednesday, the first fog of the season made its premature appearance—a few days before the month prescribed for such visitations, November. It was unusually dense, and much inconvenience, with a few fatal casualties, were the consequence. The trains on nearly every railway arrived behind time, in consequence of the slow rate it was necessary to travel to prevent accidents. Most of the steam-boats on the river did not ply at all whilst the fog was at the thickest, and very little business could be done at the wharves. The departure of several vessels from the docks was delayed, and many on their way to the Pool were unable to proceed to their destination. The Greenwich and Woolwich and above-bridge steamers were laid up for several hours, and the passengers who generally proceed daily by those vessels were compelled to travel by land. The fog extended below Gravesend, and several of the Continental steamers were unable to enter the river. At an early hour in the morning a barge, heavily laden with coal, was being towed up the Pool, when it was struck by a collier brig; the force of the blow capsized the barge, and from the darkness which prevailed, it was impossible to render any assistance to its crew, three in number. One, named Henry Wilkinson, managed to swim to the shore: the other two are supposed to have perished.—In the streets several serious accidents took place:—A young woman, whilst crossing Cheapside, was knocked down and run over by an omnibus. Both wheels passed over her legs, and she was picked up to all appearance dead. She was conveyed in a cab to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and is not expected to survive.—Shortly afterwards, in the City-road, Frederick Williams, a lad of about eight years of age, was run over by a butcher's cart: his arm and collar-bone were broken, and his skull was fractured.—About five o'clock, one of the Paddington omnibuses, in the eastern portion of Oxford-street, ran with a fearful crash against another, throwing a passenger violently to the ground from the top. The injuries sustained were of such a nature that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

**MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolis, in the week ending on Saturday last, was 882—viz., 437 males and 445 females. The number is less than the average of the last five autumns, which amounted to 1000. The number of births registered during the week was 1337.

**MR. P. M. STEWART, M.P.**—We are sorry to understand that this gentleman, who had been announced as to some extent convalescent, is at present in a very precarious state.

**OPENING THE PORTS.**—The *Chronicle*, probably speaking from official information, says, "We regret to find that the general, and, we fear, the correct impression respecting the intentions of the Government, is unfavourable to the views and hopes of those who, with ourselves, had anticipated a prompt suspension, on Ministerial responsibility, of legislative enactments that artificially aggravate an acknowledged natural scarcity and dearth. The Government have not, it is understood, deemed themselves justified, either in clearing away the four shilling barrier by which the State partially obstructs the ingress of those supplies for which the Church has been solicited to pray, or in relaxing the fiscal compulsion by which, at a heavy fiscal sacrifice, the Legislature has ordained a particularly wasteful use of our existing stores."

**ANOTHER RESULT OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The electric telegraph stopped a marriage a few days ago. It appears that a young lady and gentleman decamped together by rail from Nottingham to have the indissoluble knot tied at Lincoln; but, about an hour after the loving pair had set off, the lady's mamma, finding her daughter absent, went to the railway station, and ascertained that she had left for Lincoln with her lover. The telegraph was instantly set to work; and when the lady and gentleman arrived, a policeman was in attendance to receive them, and the pair were forthwith taken out of the carriage, placed in a return train, and sent back to the mamma.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts from Alexandria to the 9th inst., mention that the Nile had risen to such an extent as to entirely destroy the maize crops on its banks. The cotton crops, likewise, were materially damaged. The rumour current at Alexandria, that the Sultan had ordered the Viceroy to prepare an expedition against Tripoli, is believed to be without foundation. The Hon. Mr. Murray, the new English Consul, had just arrived at Alexandria in the *Ariel*.

Advices from Switzerland of late dates state that Lucerne, Fribourg, Valais, and their allied Catholic Cantons, are hastening to arm in consequence of the recent commotion at Geneva.

Mr. Tennyson d'Eyncourt has contradicted the report that he and all his family had conformed to the Church of Rome, but he states, as he says, with pain, that his eldest daughter has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

A young astronomer of Rome, M. Alberi, has just discovered in a private library a manuscript work of Galileo, relative to the satellites of Jupiter, which was thought to be lost.

A chimney has lately been erected by a chemist at Wigan, which is 420 feet high, and contains 3,000,000 bricks.

We understand that Lord Morpeth has addressed a circular to all the Royal Academicians, requesting that he may be favoured with their opinion as to the effect of the statue on the arch.

The Scottish Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts has issued a notice offering a premium of £100 for the best series of six designs illustrative of the national history.

A vessel has just arrived from Russia, bringing, in addition to a cargo of tar and wood goods, 39 casks of butter, of Russian produce. The importation of this article of general consumption from the northern country is very unusual, if not unprecedented.

The Queen of Holland and Prince Alexander of the Netherlands have arrived at Rome. Don Miguel continues at Rome, occupying himself with the sports of the field, in the vicinity of the Porto d'Anzo. The marriage of Prince Clement Rospigliosi Pallavicini, Duke of Zagorolo, with Donna Francisca de Champagny, daughter of the Duke Cadore, was recently celebrated with much pomp. Fanny Ellsler and Lucile Grahn have arrived at Rome.

A letter from Rome states that the Pope has authorised the publication of a law journal, to contain full reports of all the proceedings of the Courts of Justice, which hitherto have been kept entirely secret. It is said that his Holiness intends to substitute imprisonment for life for the pain of death, which he wishes to abolish totally.

Last week a stormy petrel was picked up in Broad-street, Halifax, in a very exhausted state; it remained alive until evening; and had, no doubt, been driven so far inland by the recent stormy weather.

The Rouen and Havre Railroad is speedily to be opened. The Company have informed the French Minister of Public Works that in a few days all the works of art will be finished; and it is intended that an engineer of the State and one appointed by the Company shall survey the whole line. The viaduct at Barentin has been reconstructed with the greatest possible care.

The *Weser Gazette* says that Prince Woronzow has resigned the chief command of the Russian army in the Caucasus, and has been appointed Ambassador at Vienna.

The potato crops in Kent continue to afford a better sort than the farmers in the first instance were led to expect. A large quantity has been dug and carried from the fields of Plumstead and the neighbourhood of Wickham and Bexley. Most of the growers are preparing to plant again at the earliest opportunity.

A party of five Kaffirs arrived in Liverpool on Monday last from the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Dundee Courier* mentions the death of Thomas Adamson, the Patriarch of Pittenweem. He was born on the 1st of May, 1746, and on the 1st of May last had completed the extraordinary age of one hundred years. Mr. Adamson was a weaver, and continued to ply the shuttle until within a few years back. He was, what most long lived men are, an early riser. He had a perfect recollection of seeing Paul Jones sail past Pittenweem, on his way to Leith, about 70 years ago, and of the tempest which providentially arose and drove the pirate out of the Frith. He never was what may be called really sick, and never complained of head-ache.

The Frankfurt Diet has closed its session, and adjourned to the 14th of January, to examine anew the questions of Schleswig-Holstein and the expediency of granting liberty of the press. The Diet has voted a recompense of 100,000 florins to Dr. Schönbein and Dr. Böttger, the inventors of the cotton-powder, provided the federal military commissioners and the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, should pronounce it to be a substitute for ordinary gunpowder, and to possess advantages that the latter has not.

The Sydney papers of the 19th of June, contain the particulars of the intelligence we have published on a former occasion of the attack by the New Zealand natives on the Hutt Camp. The writers in these journals say they understand it to be the opinion of Governor Grey, that to protect the colony 2000 troops will be required. The local intelligence by this arrival is not of the slightest interest.

The Greek papers, which are to the 10th instant, contain an account of the death of General Londo, who had twice been Minister of War. The *Greek Monitor* will have it that he put an end to his days by shooting himself with a pistol; whereas the *Athens Courier* denies this fact, and says that the death was caused by the accident of his pistol going suddenly off.

The Proprietor of the *Medical Times* again offers prizes of twenty-five, ten, and five guineas, for the three best reports of medical and surgical cases.

The *Moniteur* publishes a return of the merchandise imported into France during the first nine months of the years 1844, 1845, and 1846, with the amount of duties received, and the quantities remaining in the entrepôts at the end of the month of September. From this table it appears that the imports are improving steadily. The total amount of duties received for the first nine months of 1844, was 112,772,099 francs; for the same period of 1845, 113,292,137; and for 1846, 114,394,806 francs.

A letter posted at Braintree for Billericay, both market towns in Essex, distant from each other twenty-one miles, occupies *two days* in the transit. This fact has been represented to the Post-office authorities, but no redress can be obtained.

The first railway to be constructed in Sweden is to run from the iron mines of Gellivara, in Lapland, to the port of Tonnerfors, and will be thirty-two French leagues in length. These mines are the richest in Sweden, but the produce is of comparatively little value, from the difficulty which exists in carrying it to the sea. It is an English company which has undertaken the line in question, and the works are to commence in the course of next spring.

The bark *Melody* arrived last Saturday at Plymouth, having left Monte Video on the 24th of August. A short time before her departure, Mr. Hood, the British Envoy, had been in communication with General Oribe. The interview was private, and its especial object unknown to the Monte Videans, whose city continued under siege by the General. Mr. Hood was preparing to depart for Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of negotiating with General Rosas for a suspension of hostilities.

A letter from Munich states that on the 16th, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful hurricane burst over the fine village of Schlehdorff, situated within three leagues of that city, and in less than two hours utterly destroyed it. Some of the houses were blown down by the tempest, whilst others were set fire to by the lightning. The flames from these buildings communicated to the neighbouring forest, which was still on fire on the 20th. During this disaster, the thermometer marked at Munich 24 degrees Reaumur, and suffocating heat was experienced, an extraordinary fact in the month of October.

The ship *Henry Clay*, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, brought the largest cargo of provisions ever imported from the United States into this country, being nearly *two thousand tons*.

The proprietors of the *Globe and Traveller* have unanimously voted a handsome piece of plate to Thomas Chapman, Esq., as a tribute of respect to that gentleman on his retirement from his successful direction, as managing proprietor for a period of twenty years. Mr. Chapman has been connected as proprietor with the metropolitan journals during the last fifty-two years; and may be termed the father of the London press, having attained, with good health and spirits, the age of eighty-three on the 12th of the present October.

The Copenhagen journals announce the divorce of the Prince Royal of Denmark from his wife, formerly the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The reason assigned for the proceeding is the lengthened illness of the Princess, now a confirmed invalid.

The farmers in Cheshire and Lancashire have nearly discontinued making cheese and butter, in consequence of the increased demand for milk, which is attributed to the increased consumption of rice, Indian meal, and oatmeal, owing to the scarcity of potatoes.

No less than 16 ships arrived in the river Thames on Monday from the Irish ports, laden almost exclusively with food and provisions of various kinds the produce of that country.

A railway is about to be established between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The works have already been commenced near the latter place, and extend some distance.

A chemist at Berlin is said to have manufactured, upon the process of Professor Schonbein, of Biele, an electrical paper, the property of which is much more explosive than that of cotton.

The King of Prussia has conferred the cross of the Red Eagle of the fourth class on M. Galle, the Astronomer at the Observatory of Berlin, who was the first to perceive the new planet, the position of which was indicated by M. Le Verrier.

In the first nine months of this year, the number of passengers between England and the Continent was 1,298,10, distributed as follows between the towns of France and Belgium:—Boulogne, 56,885; Ostend, 29,163; Calais, 14,466; Havre, 12,646; Dieppe, 11,762; Antwerp, 4882.

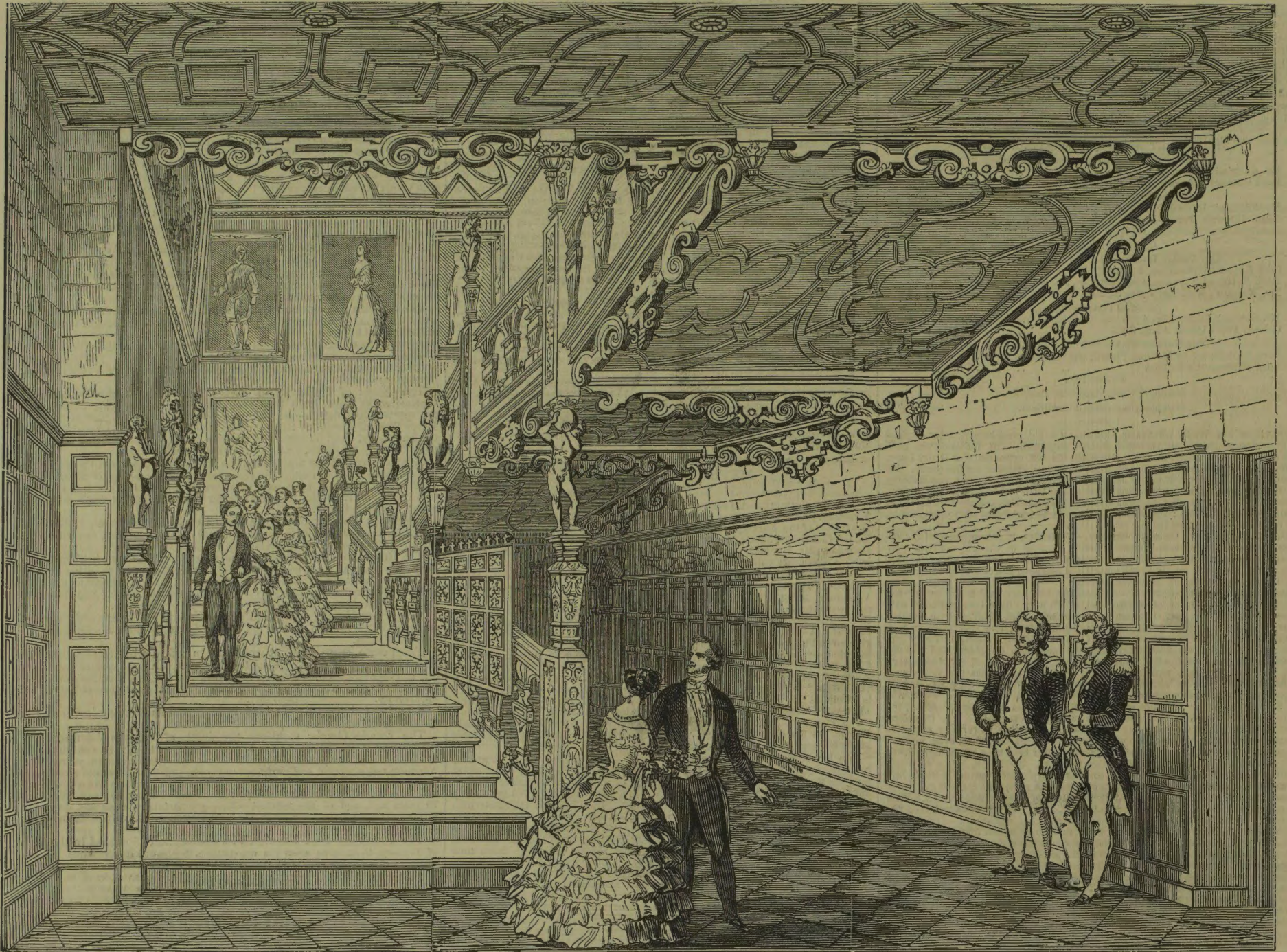
The Grand Duchess of Russia continues dangerously ill. Her illustrious father, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who had left Vienna for St. Petersburg, was sent for by express to return to the Austrian capital, in consequence of the alarming state of his daughter's health.

The *Standard* repeats its statement, that there will either be a meeting of Parliament in November or a dissolution of the Government.

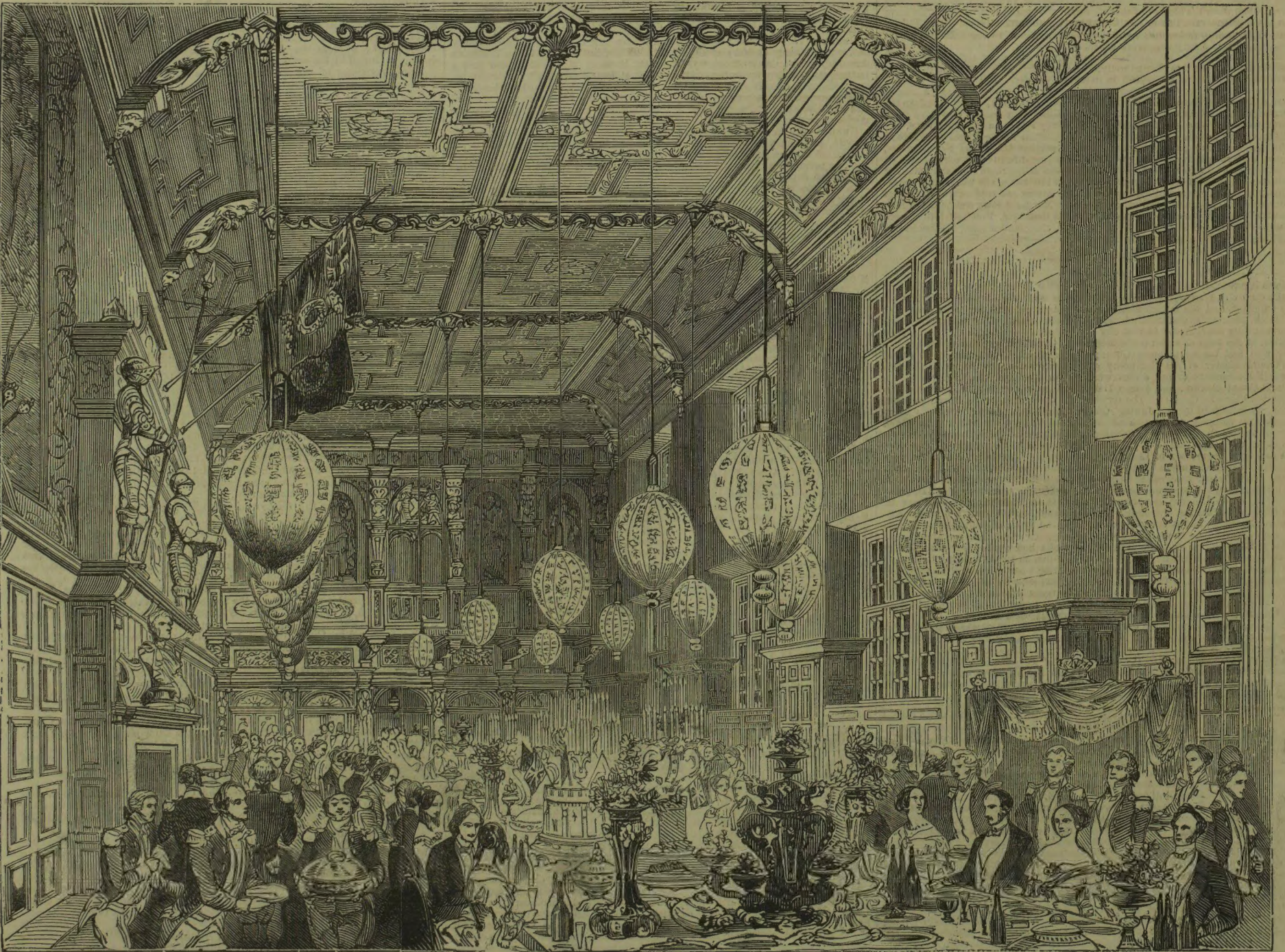
Private letters from Prague, of the 21st of October, announce that his Imperial Highness the Arch-Duke Palatine is no more.



## THE ROYAL VISIT TO HATFIELD HOUSE.



THE GRAND STAIRCASE.



THE BANQUET, IN THE GREAT HALL.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO HATFIELD HOUSE.



THE GRAND BALL IN THE CORRIDOR, OR LONG GALLERY.

In our Journal of last week, we chronicled the Royal progress to Thursday night; reserving the completion for the present Number, to accompany our illustrations of this very interesting event. It may, however, be requisite to add a few incidents of the approach to Hatfield.

On the Royal party arriving within about four miles of Hatfield, they were met by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Charles Wellesley,

Lord Robert Cecil, and Mr. J. M. Balfour, on horseback. Her Majesty, at once, ordered the carriage to stop; and, having lowered the window, thanked the Duke of Wellington for his attention; her Majesty also spoke to Lord Salisbury for some moments.

The cortege having passed completely through the town, proceeded by the London road to the great southern entrance of the Park.

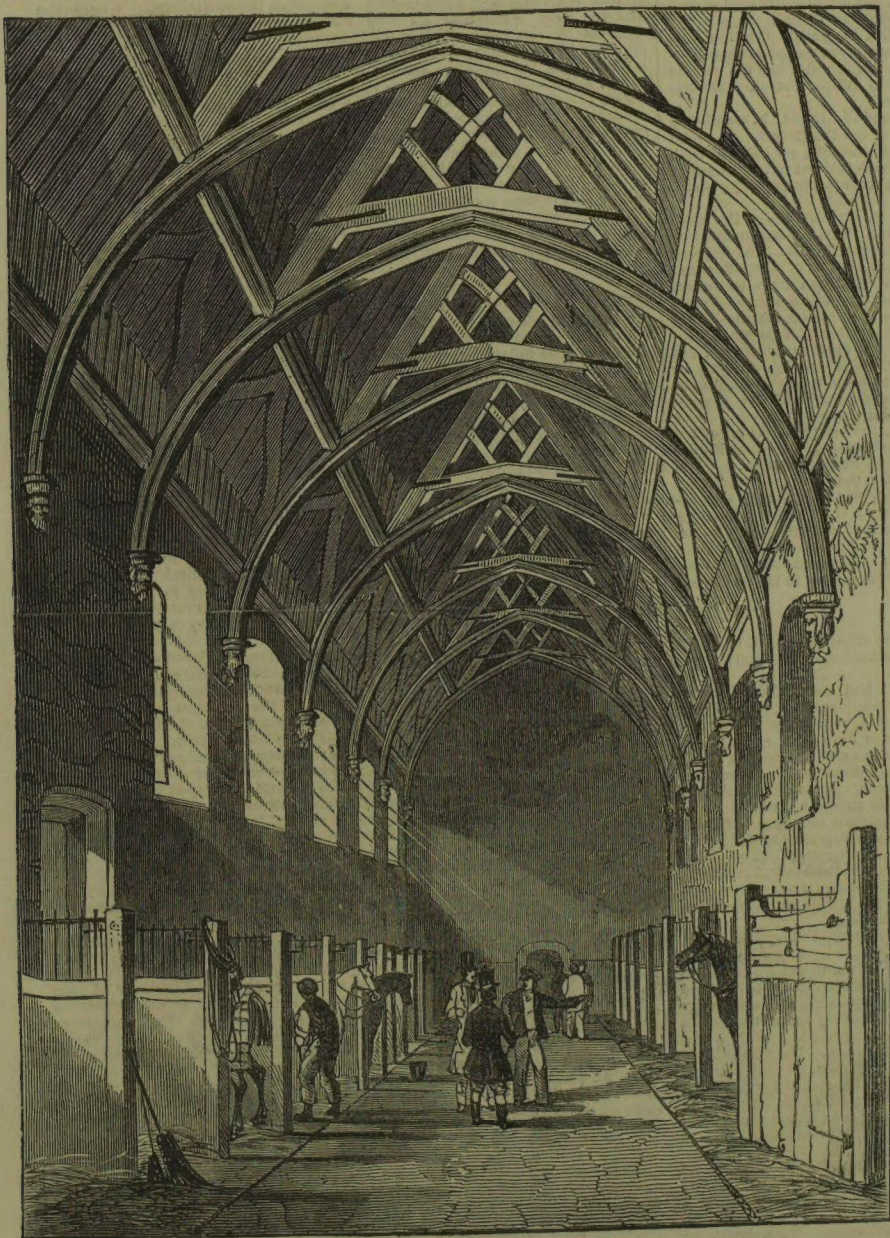
The Marquis of Salisbury having conducted her Majesty to the Park gates, gal-

loped up the avenue, and arrived at the mansion in sufficient time personally to receive his august visitors.

Two companies of the South Herts Yeomanry, with the band and colour of the regiment, formed a guard of honour to receive her Majesty in the courtyard.

The cortege having entered the great gates, the Royal carriages drove up to the grand porch in the south entrance.

On alighting, her Majesty was received by the noble Marquis and by his Lord



THE HALL OF THE OLD PALACE, NOW THE STABLE.



SKETCH FROM "THE VINEYARD" GARDEN.



ship's daughters, the Lady Mildred Hope and Lady Blanche Balfour, both of whom her Majesty greeted in the most affectionate manner.

The Royal party then proceeded up the Grand Staircase, to King James's Room, where were assembled the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Earl and Countess Spencer, Earl and Countess Brownlow, Lord Sandys, Lord and Lady Braybrooke, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, &c. After the reception, the Royal visitors retired to their apartments.

The banquet was served in the Great or Marble Hall: the menu comprised every luxury; and the dessert was excellent. The table was lighted with superb gold candelabra, interspersed with costly vases of flowers; and from the ceiling were suspended several Chinese lanterns. All the attendants were in full dress; and each wore a silver badge of the Salisbury arms on the left coat-sleeve. Our artist has engraved the brilliant *coup d'œil* which the Hall presented during the banquet. At its close, the Marquis of Salisbury rose, and proposed as a toast, "The Queen," when the military band stationed in the music-gallery played "God save the Queen," the whole of the guests rising. The health of her Majesty having been drunk, the noble host then gave "His Royal Highness Prince Albert," and the band played the Coburg March.

At a quarter to ten o'clock, her Majesty retired, and was followed by the ladies, to King James's Room; where they were soon joined by Prince Albert, the noble host, and his guests. Previous to the Queen and the Prince leaving for their private apartments, twelve of the German artists who have been employed by Mr. Sang in the embellishment of the mansion, sang some popular airs, among which were "Die Capelle," "Das Schwertlied," "Der Vogel," and "Der Kohler-banerbuhe."

In the evening, the town of Hatfield was illuminated in good style.

#### FRIDAY.

The Queen and Prince Albert did not leave their apartments in the early part of the morning. The Duke of Wellington and the majority of the guests attended prayers in the Chapel; the service being performed by the Rev. Mr. Faithful, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Stackie.

During the forenoon, the court facing the northern front of the mansion was thronged with people; and the park presented a very animated scene; the focus of attraction being the spot where a bullock was roasting whole, according to the old English custom from time immemorial.

After breakfast, Prince Albert went out shooting in the preserves adjoining the mansion, accompanied by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Spencer, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord Ingestre, Mr. G. E. Anson, Mr. Balfour, M.P., and Colonel Seymour, the Esquerry in Waiting. The shooting was confined to the Prince, the Marquises of Salisbury and Exeter, the Duke of Wellington, and Earl Spencer. The Prince killed 140 head. The whole game shot was 188 pheasants, 4 hares, 150 rabbits, and 4 partridges. The Duke of Wellington shot 154 pheasants.

In the afternoon, after luncheon had been served in the Great Hall, Prince Albert drove her Majesty in a pony phaeton (the use of which was offered by Capt. Gausson, of the Herts Yeomanry), through the northern court and avenue, where the Queen and Prince were received with loud and long continued cheering by the people.

The royal cortege having reached the end of the avenue, proceeded, by the right, to "Queen Elizabeth's Oak," said to be the tree under which Elizabeth was sitting when the news of Queen Mary's death was brought to her. We have engraved this "historical tree" a great portion of the trunk has been protected by a lead covering, and it is inclosed by a low fence. The Queen was much interested with the memorial, and as a memento of her visit, had a small branch lopped from the trunk.

From the Oak, the Royal party, preceded by the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Talbot, Lord Ingestre, and several other gentlemen on horseback, proceeded to the curious garden known as "the Vineyard." The entrance is through a castellated lodge, at the extremity of a drive nearly in a line with Elizabeth's Oak; and here, a rare specimen of olden gardening presented itself to the Royal visitors. From a bold terrace-walk, right and left, extend three secluded walks, formed by yew-trees, the branches of which are trained, so as to present regular walls, the spaces between which are planted with laurels. There is, likewise, a screen of yew, in which are cut windows; and in the centre is a doorway, leading, by a grassy flight of steps, to the bank of the river Lea: higher up, on the right, is a handsome bridge, built about two years since; directly opposite the yew garden was "the Vineyard," cleared away some years since, the space being now a kitchen-garden. Nothing can exceed the tranquil beauty of this scene: its geometrical arrangement is, altogether, characteristic of a grotesque age; and hence, imagination could scarcely fail to people it with *elf* brocades and high-heeled shoes, such as became the courtly dames of other days. The Royal visitors evidently admired the curious scene: it has been partially sketched by our Artist. At the Lodge, a skeleton flower of the hydrangea, the exquisitely prepared by Mrs. Beale, the wife of the head-gardener, was presented to her Majesty, who appeared much gratified at the attention, and gave the flower to her Maid of Honour. The Royal and distinguished party then drove round the Park, and visited the existing portion of the ancient palace, engraved in our Journal of last week. It is a fine specimen of early brickwork, without any admixture of stone, in high preservation. The main feature is "the Greate Halle," in which "the Lady Elizabeth" was often entertained with plays and sumptuous pageants; the walls hung with tapestry, and the cupboards garnished with gold and silver vessels. This scene of ancient revelry is now a well-ordered stable for thirty-two horses; it has a finely constructed open timber roof, and is kept throughout in good repair. (See the Engraving.) Adjoining the remains of the old Palace is the Privy Garden, about 150 feet square, inclosed on the south, east, and northern sides, with an avenue of limes, arched somewhat in the Tudor form; in the centre of the plot, is a rock-work basin of water; and, at each angle, is a mulberry tree, reputed to have been planted by King James I. This unique Garden is a solitary memorial of the horticultural taste of the Elizabethan period; it was much admired by her Majesty, who returned to the mansion at half-past four.

Meanwhile, a genuine scene of rustic festivity was being enacted, before the north front of the mansion, in the presence of some 2000 or 3000 persons. At four o'clock, the huge ox being roasted, the iron cradle in which he was enclosed was shifted to a moveable truck, which was then drawn by some eight or ten rustics, followed by a shouting crowd in procession, to the tables, where the savory carcase was to be cut up. A long line of barrels of beer were rolled out; and the tables being laid for between 400 and 500 persons, with hunches of bread, platters, and knives and forks, a portion of meat was served to each, and consumed with high relish; as was, also, the delicious ale. A party from the house, consisting of the Prime Minister, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Brownlow, Lord Marcus Hill, and Lady Spencer, came down to witness this rude rustic banquet.

In the evening, the Mayor of Hertford arrived at the mansion, charged with addresses to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, from the Corporation of that borough. It had been previously arranged that these addresses were to be presented personally by the Mayor immediately before dinner. Accordingly, at half-past seven o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by their respective suites, passed into King James's Room, where the Duke of Wellington and nearly the whole of the guests within the mansion had previously assembled. A Court having been formed, the Mayor was introduced to his Sovereign by the Marquis of Salisbury, and permitted to kiss hands, after which he read the addresses, which were most graciously received.

Her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal party then proceeded to the Marble Hall, where a banquet on the same scale of magnificence as that of the previous evening was served.

The Duke of Rutland, Mr. Hasley, M.P., and Mrs. Hasley, Mr. Felix Calvert (High Sheriff of the County), and the Mayor of Hertford, were the only additions to the circle.

The Grand Gallery had been prepared for a Ball; and the whole range of apartments within the mansion were thrown open on the occasion, brilliantly illuminated by Perry and Co., of Bond-street. The company invited to the Ball began to arrive shortly before nine o'clock, the carriages setting down at the Principal Entrance, and the guests passing from the Cloister, by the East Staircase, into King James's Room.

On the breaking up of the Dinner Circle, the Queen retired to the Saloon for a short period; and, at half-past ten o'clock, her Majesty was conducted, by the noble host, to the Gallery, where a State Chair was placed in the recess, near the centre of the apartment, as a temporary throne for her Majesty. This chair is reputed to have belonged to Queen Anne: it is in the Venetian style, boldly carved; and it was re-gilt and covered with cloth of silver for the occasion.

As the Royal party entered the Gallery, the band, under the direction of M. Julien, played the National Anthem.

Her Majesty having taken her seat, with Prince Albert on her right hand, her noble host upon her left, and the Lords and Ladies of the Royal Household around, the general company passed before the State Chair, and paid homage to their Sovereign.

After a brief interval the Ball was opened by a quadrille, in which her Majesty was graciously pleased to honour the Marquis of Salisbury with her hand. His Royal Highness Prince Albert danced in the same set with the Lady Blanche Balfour.

Her Majesty subsequently danced with the Marquis of Exeter and the Earl Spencer.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert also danced during the evening with Lady Beauvale and Lady Charles Wellesley.

Throughout the evening the Gallery presented a most magnificent scene, which the Artist has endeavoured to convey to the reader. The gorgeous refulgence of the "Frette Seilinge" (just regilt), and the flood of light streaming upon the polished oak, and the superb furniture, together with the splendid dresses of the company—the *élite* of the county—and the reception held by her Majesty, brought into recollection "the golden days" of our history, with which Hatfield is inseparably associated. The Gallery, it is true, belongs to a somewhat later period than the Hall in which Elizabeth was wont to beguile her captivity with "lute or virginals," and courtly pageants; but the apartment is equally characteristic of the festive magnificence of the ancestral homes of our nobility.

The festivities were kept up until half-past twelve o'clock, when her Majesty withdrew from the Gallery and proceeded to the Marble Hall, where supper was served.

At one o'clock, the Royal party left the supper table, and retired to their private apartments.

The general company began to break up shortly after, and the last carriage had departed before two o'clock. Admirable order was preserved in the courtyard by Inspector Otway, and a body of constables of the A division.

#### SATURDAY.

In the morning, the weather being unfavorable, the Queen and Prince Albert could not take their usual walk. After breakfast, however, it cleared up a little, and the Prince, accompanied by some of the guests, went out shooting. Upwards of 300 head of game were killed by the party, of whom six only shot, including the Prince.

Several of the chief visitors left during the morning, among whom were Lord

John Russell, and the Earl and Countess of Brownlow. The Duke of Rutland left at an early hour, as did also the Duke of Wellington. His Grace was loudly cheered by the people of the place as he passed through.

The Queen passed a portion of the forenoon in inspecting the valuable collection of historical documents contained in the Library of her noble host. The librarian had the honour to show her Majesty a draft of the forty-two articles of Edward VI., with the superscription of that pious Monarch; the first Council Book of Queen Mary; Cardinal Wolsey's Instructions to the Ambassador sent to the Pope by Henry VIII., with that eminent churchman's autograph; the original draft of the Proclamation Secretary Cecil used at the Accession of James I.; and a very amusing Pedigree of Queen Elizabeth, emblazoned (dated 1559), by which the ancestry of that Sovereign is exhibited as traced to Adam.

Her Majesty then inspected several manuscript letters of Elizabeth, and the celebrated Cecil Papers. The cradle of Elizabeth was also pointed out to her Majesty, in the bay of the central window: this relic has been erroneously described in the reports of the Royal visit to be "Queen Anne's Cradle;" it is of oak, ornamented with carving, decidedly Elizabethan. Some exquisite roses, which had been sent from the Nursery of Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, and placed in the Library, were much admired by the Queen.

On the return of Prince Albert from his shooting excursion, the Queen and his Royal Highness inscribed their names in the Autograph book in the Library, with the date of their visit; and to the left of the folio, beneath the Royal signatures, the noble host and such of his family as were present, also signed their names.

After partaking of luncheon, served in the Winter Dining-room, the Queen and her illustrious Consort, attended by the Marquis of Salisbury and the whole of the guests remaining at the mansion, proceeded to the Eastern garden, overlooking the "Maze," for the purpose of planting two oak saplings. This ceremony concluded, the illustrious party returned to the mansion and passed into the cloister, at the southern entrance, where the Royal carriages were in waiting. At a quarter to three o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, having taken an affectionate leave of the Lady Mildred Hope and the Lady Blanche Balfour, and expressed to their noble host the pleasure they had derived from their visit to Hatfield, entered their carriage, and drove off by the south avenue amidst the loud cheers of the spectators, who had assembled in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the heavy fall of rain.

The Marquis of Salisbury, on horseback, accompanied her Majesty as far as St. Alban's.

Captain Paris's troop of the Herts Yeomanry escorted her Majesty as far as St. Alban's, where they were relieved by the troop under the command of Captain Gausson. On reaching Watford, they were succeeded by Captain Halsey, M.P., and his troop.

Before her Majesty left Hatfield House, the Lady Mildred Hope and the Lady Blanche Balfour, received each from the Queen's hand, as a *souvenir*, a valuable bracelet.

From Watford, the Royal cavalcade passed through Moor Park, Pinner, and Harefield (where a troop of the 12th Lancers relieved the escort of the Herts Yeomanry), and so on to Uxbridge, where there were another change of horses. They arrived at Windsor Castle at about six o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, commanded by the Marquis of Worcester. Both her Majesty and the Prince looked extremely well and in excellent spirits after their journey.

#### HATFIELD HOUSE.

This fine old mansion was for many years "a show house;" but, owing to the repairs in progress since a portion of the west wing was destroyed by fire in 1835, the entire building had been closed to the public. On Monday and Tuesday last, however, the Marquis of Salisbury very liberally permitted the mansion to be inspected between the hours of twelve and four o'clock; and great numbers of persons availed themselves of the privilege. The fittings and re-furnishings for the Royal visit were then seen by the public to advantage; the only condition being that each visitor inserted his or her name, &c., in a book provided for the purpose. The attendance of company in carriages and on foot was very numerous when the clock struck twelve, and the northern door was opened.

The situation of Hatfield House has few parallels among the domains of our nobility. In the old Palace, the principal windows looked towards the court in the centre; and the new, or present house, is, perhaps, the very first mansion where a view of the landscape was considered in the design: the site, too, possesses great advantages to recommend the choice, the ground rising with a gentle ascent, and the house on every side presenting itself as a noble and commanding object. Then, what a host of interesting objects present themselves in the fine views from the windows of the mansion. Directly westward is the venerable Abbey Church of St. Alban's, crowning a beautiful eminence: the hill at Sandridge next breaks the line, and the wide-spreading woods of Brocket Hall and Wood Hall Parks appear on the north. Eastward are Digswell House, Tewin Water, and Pansanger, the seat of Earl Cowper; while south are two very interesting spots, Gubbins, or Gobbins, near North Mims, once a seat of the illustrious Sir Thomas More; and Tyttenhanger, the former residence of the powerful Abbots of St. Alban's, to which King Henry VIII. and his Queen, Catherine, retired for the summer season in 1528.

The Park and woods, occupying the foreground of this panorama, are very extensive. The gardens and vineyards were celebrated as early as the days of Evelyn and Pepps, who, in their amusing Diaries, have thus described them. The former, under the date of 1643, March 11, says:—"I went to see my Lord of Salisbury's palace at Hatfield, where the most considerable rarity, besides the house (inferior to few then in England for its architecture) was the garden and vineyard rarely well watered and planted. They also showed us the picture of Secretary Cecil in Mosaic work, very well done by some Italian hand." Pepps is not less pleased at a later period:—"1661, July 22.—I came to Hatfield before twelve o'clock, and walked all alone in the vineyard, which is now a very beautiful place again; and, coming back, I met Mr. Looker, my Lord's gardener, who showed me the house, the chapel with brave pictures, and, above all, the gardens such as I never saw in all my life; nor so good flowers, nor so great gooseberries, as big as nutmegs." And, on the 16th of October, 1664, this amusing entry occurs:—"Lord's-day.—It raining, we set out betimes; and about nine o'clock we got to Hatfield in church time, and I alight and saw my simple Lord Salisbury sit there in the gallery." He visited it again on the 11th of August, 1667, when he walked into the park and to the vineyard, and says:—"On our return, the women had pleasure in putting on some straw hats, which are much worn in this country, and did become them mightily, but especially my wife." We quote the details from a well-completed "Historical Notice," in the *Herts County Press*.

The Vineyard, which we have elsewhere noticed and illustrated, is mentioned in the accounts of building the mansion and laying out the grounds, all which cost but £7631 11s. 3d. The Privy Garden, on the west side, we have already described. The garden facing the east front has been laid out but a few years, though it is in the quaint, geometrical style of the seventeenth century; and a Maze below it belongs to the same period of taste.

Of the South Front we have already spoken: it is, architecturally, the most ornate, but it has not the most diversified prospect. This advantage must be awarded to the East Front, in which are the principal apartments. The Terrace Walk is fronted with a pierced parapet, upon which are vases of choice flowers; you then descend to the Elizabethan Garden, with its large parterres or masses of flowers; next to the Maze; and then to the Lake; the whole backed by the most picturesque wood scenery. In this front is the *biçou* of the interior—King James's Room. "The principal feature of the Northern Front," says Mr. Robinson, "is in the centre compartment, in which is the Entrance Doorway; but a perfect idea of the architectural beauty of this extensive building can only be obtained by an examination of the lateral fronts: on these the bold projections produce alternate masses of light and shade, exceedingly pictorial; a proof of the master skill with which the original plan was contrived. Time has given the whole a venerable impression, and the primitive colour of the brick has acquired a rich hue from the lichen that now covers it, such as Nature alone can bestow." Each of the principal fronts differs from the other, but possesses perfect unity of design and execution, in which the chaste and vigorous feeling characteristic of the Tudor period is remarkably prevalent. It is, also, believed that no house in the kingdom erected at so early a date, remains so entire as this. The additions or restorations are made accordant with the original style: the three pairs of gates which have just been placed at the north and south fronts are evidences of this judgment: they were cast in Paris, and are extremely rich and beautiful in detail; the coronet and crest of the family, in the head-way, being picked out in colours.

#### THE INTERIOR.

The arrangement of the interior of the mansion is as convenient as it is splendid. Within the last two years, the principal apartments have been superbly embellished, it is stated, at a cost of nearly £30,000.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert had the whole of the east wing devoted to their accommodation. The apartments appropriated to the private use of the Sovereign and Royal Consort and their suites, were seven in number, all superbly furnished and re-decorated. The ceilings have been embellished, under the superintendence of Mr. Sang; the Royal arms and the insignia of the Order of the Garter being superbly emblazoned in the compartments. The State Bedchamber has bed and window draperies of crimson and gold India silk damask, lined with crimson ducape; the counterpane of rich white India silk brocade of the richest chintz colours; and the walls of the room are hung with early English tapestry. The Queen and the Prince's dressing-rooms are hung with crimson and white India silk damask, and furniture to correspond. The Queen's dressing-room has blue and white India silk damask draperies and furniture covers; the walls are in rich colours, and bear single sconces, with chased silver shields; and the richly-carved glass frame is silvered. Prince Albert's private sitting-room has rich velvet tapestry, curtains, and sofas, &c., to correspond.

The Grand Staircase is one of the most magnificent features of this palace-home. It is ascended by a flight of five landings, and occupies a space 35 feet by 21 feet, in dimension. The balusters are massive, and boldly carved in the Italian form, and above the hand-rail are represented genii, armorial lions, &c.; and a carved hatch-gate, probably, to keep the favourite dogs from ascending to the drawing-rooms. The upper division of the ceiling is enriched by a very beautiful pendant in the Florentine style, and has been recently coloured and relieved by gold and silver enrichments, which are not, however, just to our taste. The wall is hung with choice portraits of the Cecils, many of them whole lengths, by Lely, Kneller, Vandyke, Zuccherro, Reynolds, &c. "We noticed one, the fourth Earl of Salisbury, which had a novel appearance, there being a portrait of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth rising rather above and immediately behind that of the Earl. It was discovered on the cleaning of the painting. The canvass originally possessed a portrait of the Duke of Monmouth, by Wissing; but which had been repainted over, and the fourth Earl painted on it by Dahl." (Correspondent of the *Morning Herald*.)

At the foot of the staircase is the door of the Dining Parlour, and over it a white marble contemporary bust of Lord Burghley. This room is paneled throughout with oak, and has an enriched chimney-piece and ceiling. This apartment is in the east front; it has just been hung with rich blue and gold tapestry vel-

vet curtains. Adjoining, are the Summer, Breakfast, and Drawing Rooms; and the remainder of the eastern wing, on the Ground Story, is occupied by spacious private apartments, furnished in the olden taste; with massive fire-dogs, for burning wood. Some of the most valuable pictures are in these rooms; among them Zuccherro's celebrated Portrait of Queen Elizabeth. The entire collection consists of nearly 250 paintings, among which are found the finest specimens of Zuccherro, De Heero, Hilliard, Mark Gardard, and other esteemed portrait painters in the reign of Elizabeth. A portion of the collection having been the private property of that Queen, consisting of portraits of the favoured nobility and popular characters who formed her Court and household. There are five highly-finished original portraits of Elizabeth (including the large one by Zuccherro), profusely decorated with jewels, pearls, &c.

The Great Staircase, also, communicates with the upper end of the Great Hall, or, as it is called, the Marble Hall; a conspicuous apartment, 50 feet by 30. It is lighted by three bay windows rising the whole height of the hall, besides the oriel at the upper end, near which the lord's table stood in the "golden days" of our ancestors. A massive carved screen runs the whole length of the Hall at the east end with an open Gallery, enriched with carving, amidst which are introduced lions, forming part of the heraldic insignia of the family, bearing shields of the cartouche form, on which are blazoned the family arms. The room is paneled with oak, and the walls lined with splendid tapestry lately brought from Spain. The parts under the galleries have been decorated under Mr. Sang's superintendence. The apartment at night was illuminated by twenty Chinese lanterns, as shown in our Illustration of the Grand Banquet. This Hall presents one of the earliest departures from the ancient open timber roof and louvre; the

(Continued on page 284.)

#### THE THEATRES.

The past week has been a busy one in the theatrical world; and it may be regarded as the commencement of one of the most bustling seasons of several years. It has been as much as the dramatic critics could do to keep pace with the novelties produced; and only by dint of railway activity, and posting constantly from one house to another, has this been accomplished.

#### HAYMARKET.

Mr. Lovel's comedy of "Look Before You Leap; or, Wooings and Weddings," was produced at this Theatre on Thursday evening, with triumphant and legitimate success; indeed, we have not for a long time witnessed a piece that so completely enlisted the audience in its favour from the very commencement. There were several reasons for this. The action was laid in the present day; the incidents were natural and rapid; and the interest, which never once flagged, was assisted by most sparkling and forcible dialogue.

In the beginning of the comedy we find Mr. Oddington (Mr. W. Farren) sitting over his wine at an inn, with three young men—Rashleigh (Mr. Hudson), *De Vere* (Mr. Holl), and Brandon (Mr. Howe). The two former of these are anxious to be engaged to his nieces—Claribel (Miss Fortescue), and Mary (Miss P. Horton). The latter is in love with an orphan adopted by Oddington—Elinor Mortimer (Mrs. Edwin Yarnold). The old gentleman tells the gallants that he is sure they do not know their own minds; and dares them each to give him a bond for £5000 that they will not change, before one month is out, in their opinions. Rashleigh and Claribel are both talkative, *De Vere* and Mary sentimental; and the consequence is, that the couples so worry or wear each other, that in the end they are delighted to exchange partners. But whilst this is going on, the second interest is also at work. Mr. Hardman (Mr. Rogers) is the guardian of Brandon, whom he has brought up in ignorance of the possessions he is heir to. He is anxious that Brandon should marry his daughter, Fanny (Miss Julia Bennett); but the young man is already deeply in love with Elinor, which so enrages Hardman—the villain of the piece—that he puts forward a story of the attempted seduction of his daughter by Brandon, and turns him out of doors. The third plot is worked out by Hardman's clerk, Jack Spriggs (Mr. Webster), who loves, and is beloved by, Fanny, and who runs away with her to church, turning honest as soon as he is married, and clearing the character of Brandon in Mr. Oddington's family, as well as letting him into the secret of his possessions, that he may marry Elinor; and moving amongst all these interests is Miss Brown (Mrs. Glover), a very original lady, of a certain age, who befriends every body, and turns out to be the sister of Mr. Oddington, who had been thirty years in America; and who, returning thence, wished to see something of her brother's real character—hearing that he was a quaint, obstinate, self-opinionated old gentleman—before she made up her mind to reside with him.

There is much cleverness shown in constructing the links which connect the fortunes of all these people together. If we have a fault to find, it is, that the concluding action—too tardily carried on in the fourth act—is hurried over with too great rapidity in the fifth. There was a general disappointment at not seeing Mr. Hardman again; the audience were not satisfied at simply hearing that he had run away; they would have wished him on the stage, to be detected, humbled, and scouted. It was said in the house—we know not how truly—that considerable alterations had been made by Mr. Farren in the last scene. We can hardly believe this to have been the case—that any actor, whatever his position, would assume so much.

We will not raise the *questio vexata* of what is comedy and what is not. We can only state that it is long since we have witnessed so agreeable and refreshing a five-act play: possibly, not since "London Assurance." We do not even except Mr. Jerrold's "Bubbles of the Day," and "Time Works Wonders"—albeit, the brilliantly sustained epigram of their dialogue, with their running fire of jokes and cutting sarcasms, so ably concealed the want of interest felt in the plot, or fortunes of the characters. We have seldom been present at a more satisfactory representation: we have never heard anything go with the house as the three first acts did. The last two may be curtailed; but we think much of their comparative lagging may be attributed to Mr. Webster's unfortunate hesitation, with which all are acquainted who can call to mind a few of that otherwise admirable actor's first-night impersonations. Where the dialogue was wanted to go like wildfire, he hung and waited, until many of the audience got perfectly nervous; otherwise, his acting, as the graceless lawyer's clerk, was everything that could be desired. We have little to say respecting the individual acting; the very cast is a guarantee of its excellence; and all the performers were well fitted. Of course, Mr. Farren and Mrs. Glover played up to each other with that effect which they only are capable of producing; and, of course, the remaining ladies were as lady-like as the most fastidious taste could wish them to be. Mr. Rogers is a most careful and intelligent actor; and Mrs. Edwin Yarnold's gentle, natural pathos, came out to great advantage in the scenes with Mr. Howe, who is always a safe and agreeable performer. Buckstone made everybody laugh at the right place, and turned a trifling part to some account.

The applause at the fall of the curtain was tremendous. All the performers had to re-appear; and Mr. Lovel bowed from his private box. It will have a long, and, without doubt, a lucrative career.

#### THE OLYMPIC.

We thought proper last week to speak somewhat severely of a production at this house, which has since been withdrawn from the bills. It gives us now great pleasure to chronicle the entire success of the revival of Sir John Vanbrugh's comedy, "The Relapse," performed here on Monday evening. We confess to having had, in common with a large proportion of our colleagues, some misgivings as to the reception it would meet with. The grossest scenes and characters were so involved in the action of the play, that we did not well see how they could be even softened, much less cut out, without destroying whatever interest the story possessed. Nor, indeed, has the difficulty been altogether got over. But of this anon.

The intelligent critic of the *Times* favoured its readers with so admirable an history of the comedy, that there is little occasion for us to say much on the subject. It was first played nearly a century and a half ago, and was written as a sequel to Cibber's "Love's Last Shift," in which that author was the original representative of *Sir Novelty Fashion*—a character he wrote for himself. A pamphlet might be composed of anecdotes, highly interesting to the play-goer, connected with this comedy and its continuation: even to Sheridan's failure, in the alteration of the latter, which he produced as "The Trip to Scarborough." But we are somewhat hardly driven this week; and we refer our readers to Sir John Vanbrugh's own preface, and the ten-volume "History of the Stage," for much diverting matter on this subject.

Much care was evident in the version of the "Relapse" played at the Olympic on Monday. There was nothing to offend; and, although the chief scenes from which the play derives its name were omitted—and judiciously so—there was still enough situation in the plot, and breadth in the principal characters preserved, to carry on the attention of the audience, and lead to a most satisfactory conclusion. And it was so carefully acted, with very few exceptions, that scarcely a point escaped the recognition of the audience: the exquisite dialogue was listened to throughout with the keenest attention and every evidence of great satisfaction; and a warm, honest round of cheering at the conclusion stamped its success. Of the characters, the greatest praise must be given to the ladies—a point which has been universally conceded. The *Amanda* of Mrs. R. Gordon, the *Berinthia* of Miss Charles, the *Mrs. Hovden* of Mrs. Walter Lacy, and the *Nurse* of our old favourite, Mrs. C. Jones, were so capably played that we question whether more effective representations of the parts in question have ever been witnessed. And all these characters were most worthy of commendation amongst the gentlemen—the former for his clever impersonation of *Sir Novelty Fashion*, and the latter for his careful reading and, even, massing, excellence as *Loveless*. Mr. Romer invested the trifling part of *Syringe* with much drollery. We were less pleased with Mr. Wilkinson's *Sir Umbelly Clumsey*: he was far from perfect, and he rather looked the old squire of the opening of a pantomime than the father of *Miss Hovden*. Nor was Mr. Archer's *Worthy* well conceived: it was boisterous and too evident; at times, his declamation verged on the dangerous. Messrs. Cowell—father and son, we believe—were more effective as *Coupler* and *Lory*. We cannot compliment Mr. Bolton upon his performance of *Young Fashion*. The dance which concluded "The Relapse" was loudly encored; and after the curtain had fallen, the audience insisted upon having it drawn up again, to congratulate the performers upon the success they had contributed to achieve. The comedy was well put on the stage: the costumes, especially, were excellent.

#### ADELPHI.

Mr. Charles Dickens appears, for a short time, to have taken the place of the French authors, and furnished our native playwrights with a number of types, as *nuclei* upon which they may form perfect pieces. We have already had all his works dramatised; and now, the works being exhausted, the authors have come down to their component *dramatis personæ*. Mrs. Harris has already proved that she was no fiction, at the Lyceum; and now Mrs. Gamp offers a "tea and



turn out" at the Adelphi. We expect, before long, to have "Pecksniff at Home;" "A Night with Pinch;" "Mark Tapley; or, The Rover Recalled;" and "The Doom of Dot," displayed as a series of pieces on the bills.

We are sorry we cannot say a great deal in favour of "Mrs. Gamp," at the above house. Anywhere else she would have met with the most uncomfortable of receptions; but the Adelphi audiences are always predisposed to be pleased; and, whenever Mr. Wright shows his quaint and welcome face, they shout with laughter, before he has uttered a word. In fact, he can command the house by the mere expression of his countenance, and this is no small praise. He is the *Mrs. Gamp*—and, in fact, he is everything; inasmuch as the piece possesses not a vestige of a plot, but depends upon his comicallities mainly to be carried through. It may be compared, in a great degree, to a damp firework, which has occasional sparkles, and then burns on in hazy gloom to the end. Mr. Munyard, to the best of his abilities, as *Betsy Prig*, seconded the efforts of Mr. Wright, and Miss Ellen Chaplin as *Seena Gamp*, a "Pet of the Ballet," looked the character to the life, and acted it most pleasingly. Mr. Wright sang and winked at the pit, and the pit applauded in return, and he was loudly called for at the fall of the curtain, "which he did" in Bozzian language. The trifle is not, in any respect, taken from the original of the Lyceum piece, *La Garde Malade*, but altogether original as far as it goes.

**FRENCH PLAYS.**—Mr. Mitchell has not been idle during the recess; and has already put forward a most attractive synopsis of his engagements with distinguished French artists for the ensuing season, which is about to commence. M. Perlet may be looked for at the beginning of the campaign; and, in addition to him, we are promised our old favourites MM. Rhozevel, Cartigny, Bouffé, and the inimitable Frederic Lemaire, together with Mlle. Rose Chéri, and, at the conclusion of the season, Mlle. Rachel. Alcide Tousez, of the Palais Royal, will also visit us for the first time; Lafont will again display his agreeable talents, and several names new to our public, but in high repute with the Parisian audiences, will give effect to Mr. Mitchell's spirited enterprise. The original "Clarens Harlowe" will be one of the earliest productions, in which Rose Chéri will enact her own rôle of the heroine; and an original drama has also been written expressly for her by M. Scribe. There is little doubt of Mr. Mitchell's liberality and spirit meeting with an adequate reward. As the facilities of communication with the Continent become every year more extended, so does the taste for these fashionable, and, withal, intellectual entertainments, become more and more popular.

An original Comedy, in five acts, is announced in the bills as in rehearsal, at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, from the pen of "P. Palmer, Esq."

## MUSIC.

### DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Auber's ballet-opera of "The Maid of Cashmere" was revived on Thursday night, for the purpose of introducing the new vocalists, Miss Messent and Mr. Rafer. Their reception was favourable. The young *débütante* has a mezzo-soprano voice, of good quality and of sufficient calibre. With care, practice, and experience above all, she may attain a high rank in the profession, and at present she is fully capable of sustaining the duties of a *seconda prima donna*. Mr. Rafer is a pupil of Crevelli, to whose school he bids fair to do honour. He lacks self-possession; but, with an organ of such promise, he may, in due course, arrive at distinction. Mr. Weiss is improving both in singing and acting.

### EDWARD LODER'S OPERA OF THE "NIGHT DANCERS."

At the re-opening of the Princess's Theatre, on Wednesday night, this long announced production met with signal success. Mr. Soane is the author of the *libretto*, the subject of which is based on the ballet of "Giselle; or Les Willis," by M.M. St. Georges, Theophile Gantier and Coraly, first produced at the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris, in June 1841. The first English version of "Giselle" was represented at Sadler's Wells, written by the blind poet, the veteran Moncrieff, who altered the *dénouement*, by making *St. Walburg* the instrument of defeating the *Willis* or Phantom Dancers, and restoring *Giselle* to life. Mr. Soane has availed himself of Mr. Moncrieff's drama, to introduce into his piece an induction, in which *Giselle* is supposed to fall asleep, and during her slumber, two acts of the doings of the *Willis* occur, until she sinks into the willow grave, only to awake and ascertain what she has been dreaming. This judicious treatment of the story by Mr. Soane, would be complete without the tiresome introduction, in which, neither author nor composer shine. The characters are thus distributed:—*Giselle*, Madame Albertazzi; *Bertha*, (daughter of the Duke) Miss S. Flower; *Mary* (cousin of *Giselle*) Miss G. Smithson; *Queen of the Willis*, Miss Marshall; *The Duke*, Mr. Bodda; *Albert*, Mr. Allen; *Godfrey*, Mr. Walton; *Fridolin*, Parish-beadle and Sexton, Mr. Leffler. Mr. Soane has written some average poetry, and has been wise not to regard so much the jingle of the syllables as the sentiment of the music,—with curtailments his *libretto* will be excellent.

Mr. Loder's music is of a very high order, although it is unequal. There are many things that he would probably criticise himself severely, but he has yielded to the necessity of writing popular themes. After all, it is the music publisher who influences composers of operas to concoct saleable materials for the drawing-room. In this instance, the tact of Mr. Loder has been displayed in satisfying all parties: he has proved himself to be a first-rate musician, and he has not slighted the popularity of the barrel-organs. His abilities have been long recognised, but now he must take a higher position. The son of the late Loder of Bath, one of the most distinguished leaders of orchestras in this country, Edward Loder, studied in Germany under Ferdinand Ries. It was at the English Opera House, under Mr. Arnold's management, that the maiden essay of Mr. E. Loder, the opera of "Nourjahad," was first heard, and great fame did he acquire by this youthful work; but he has remained for years since that period either a composer of operatic melodramas or a writer of fugitive pieces for the publishers. "The Night Dancers," in fact, may be recorded as his second ordeal, which he has passed through most triumphantly. We will rapidly glance at the prominent pieces of this remarkable production.

The overture, which was encored, will be liked by the severest critics, except the last movement, a trivial polka theme. The subject for the oboe and the incantation passages for the stringed instruments are beautiful. In the Legend, sung by Miss G. Smithson, there was nothing striking, nor was the laughing song "Laugh my Girls," given by Mr. Walton, of any distinction. The Serenade with Allen's solo, produced little impression. Madame Albertazzi's air "Wild as the Spirit," in G, if sung with more energy might be effective. It has a clever waltz accompaniment, but all this induction passed over heavily. The real interest began in Act I., with a spirited chorus of Vintagers, admirably grouped. A parody on "Othello's Occupation Gone" was not done justice to by Mr. Leffler, whose acting, by the way, was really most comical in the Beadle. It was Allen who drew down the earliest plaudits, and rapturous were they, in a charming Serenade in D flat "Wake, my Love." This lovely melody, which is quite equal to Donizetti's "Come e Gentil," will be immensely popular. It was, of course, enthusiastically encored.

Madame Albertazzi's grand Scene of *Giselle's* dream was rendered so tamely, and her intonation was so imperfect, that it was impossible to decide on its merits. In the next pleasing ballad, "I cannot flatter, if I would," Mr. Allen secured another encore. A drinking song, "The cup is oak, the wine is gold," was allotted to Miss G. Smithson, whose faulty intonation sadly marred the effect of a most animated composition—quite a gem in its way. In the concerted piece that follows, Miss Sarah Flower has an unpretending air, "Our way has been both rough and long," which will be important whilst sung in her artistic style. Mr. Bodda, a baritone, a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, afforded signs of promise in a ballad, "Believe me, honest friends," which was encored, after a division, the ayes carrying it. A Chorus of Huntsmen was after the approved Teutonic models, preceded by a well constructed Sestet. In the recitative and air, "I breathe again," Madame Albertazzi was encored, some of her lower notes ensuring her this compliment. The finale of the first act was replete with dramatic intensity. The Flower Duo between Madame Albertazzi and Mr. Allen is quite a gem, and its theme has been most skillfully interwoven throughout the Opera.

The music in the second act rises with the situations. Here, the fancy and imagination run riot in melodious imagery and harmonic combinations of the most exciting nature. The gem will be found in the duo, "Peace to the Dead," most exquisitely sung by Miss S. Flower and Mr. Allen. It created a perfect *furor*, and a demand for a repetition was unanimous. An equal sensation was produced in the next air, "Wake from thy Grave," in E flat, given by Mr. Allen, with overwhelming passion. Next in succession was the descriptive music of the unearthly gambols of the Night Dancers or Willis; and, whether we consider the choral or ballet effects, the skill and inspiration of the composer are at every point developed. The scene of the vanishing of *Fridolin* was well managed. In the duo between *Albert* and *Giselle*, in this incantation, Mlle. Albertazzi was a narrow escape. As she rose from under the stage, her muslin skirt caught fire, and, in an instant, was in a blaze, causing the most intense agony on the part of the audience; which, however, was in a moment relieved by the presence of Mr. Allen and some of the carpenters, who tore away the burning portion of the dress. Never, within our recollection, have we witnessed such a state of excitement as the house presented before and after the incident. The cheering at the rescue was renewed again and again; and Madame Albertazzi had the extraordinary nerve to remain on the stage, and complete her part. Criticism of the remainder of the opera, after this disaster, is out of question, since artists and audience were equally unnerved. We shall, therefore, take another opportunity of returning to the truly efficient and picturesque *mise en scene*. We may add, that, as yet, the vocal honours appertain to Miss S. Flower and Mr. Allen; it will be for the other singers to take their revenge; as also may be observed of the chorus and band. It is, however, enough that we record the decided triumph of another British composer.

### MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

**M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.**—At the hour that we go to press we shall be unable to report progress as to the opening of these concerts last night. Next week we shall supply ample details. It will be a source of gratification to amateurs to learn that M. Julien intends to have the "Marsellaise Hymn" executed with the full power of his own orchestra and of the four military bands.

On Monday night will be the first Concert of the Society of British Musicians, Mr. Lavenue's opera of "Loretta, a Tale of Seville," is in active rehearsal, and will be produced next week, the principal parts sustained by Madame Bishop, Miss Poole; Harrison, King, Borroni, Weiss, S. Jones, &c. Next Saturday evening the Western Madrigal Society's Concerts will be resumed on the 4th Nov., (Wednesday next.) at Exeter Hall, when Spohr's Oratorio "The Last Judgment," a Te Deum and Jubilate by Prince Albert, and several other compositions will be performed. The Society has, during the past ten years, given no fewer than 157 concerts to audiences amounting in the aggregate to upwards of 300,000 persons, and has disbursed amongst the musical profession nearly £19,000.

## MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE MUSIC BOOK, NO. I. St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet-street.

A new weekly periodical of original music, has just been started on the cheap principle, each number costing 6d., and the monthly part, containing four or five songs, at 2s. or 2s. 6d., thus affording to the purchaser half-a-dozen pieces for the price of an ordinary ballad. Nothing but a large circulation can sustain this new undertaking, for it is printed neatly on engraved plates, on good paper, of the usual musical dimensions. The words are to be original or selected, by permission, from the most popular authors; there is no attempt, therefore, at *plagiat*. The artistic skill of Doyle is also put in requisition for an illustrated wrapper, and some quaint designs has been made for the first number: there is the Spanish serenader, the Teutonic street brass band; the Savoyard organ grinder, with monkey obligato; the shepherd's pipe; the periwigged-pated minuet-player; the amateur domestic music; the Welsh band; the hunter's horn; the bugle and drum of war's alarms; the convivial glee singers, and divers other conceits. Mr. Balfe appears as the opening contributor, with Barry Cornwall's words of "Sing, Maiden, Sing." To state that the melody is essentially Balfeish, is to afford the precise notion of the quality of this inspiration—a kind of cross between an Irish air and an Italian cavatina. Pieces by Wallace, Tully, Mrs. B. Beckett, Edward Loder, Alexander Lee, Benedict, &c., are promised in turn; and there are to be sacred as well as secular compositions.

THE MUSICAL TREASURY, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL. Davidson.

The fifth volume is now before us, and we have only to renew our former praises as to the taste and judgment that have been displayed in the getting up of this cheap work. The typography is excellent; and the care observed in the arrangements is worthy of especial commendation. The moderation of the price is another incentive to purchase this really "Musical Treasury." In the present volume, gleanings from Verdi's "Nabucco," with English words, by Mr. G. Soane, are published. There are Polkas, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Quadrilles, and Galops in abundance, with vocal gems from Auber's "Crown Diamonds," Flotow's "Stradella," Planoforte Fantasias, Sacred Pieces, and Ballads classical and homely, to suit every voice. This publication is accessible to all classes, as it is published in threepenny weekly sheets and shilling parts.

COME, BUY MY FLOWERS. BY HENRY LESLIE. Addison and Hodson.

THE BELLS OF NEW YORK, THE OPOSSUM FINDER, THE SONG OF THE OHIO, THE EMIGRANT SHIP, THE LURON'S PRAYER, THE BEAR HUNT, BYE-GONES. Composed by HENRY PHILLIPS. Addison and Hodson.

AVE MARIA. By Mrs. H. STRACEY. C. Ollivier.

DEUX RONDEAUX. By H. ROSELLEN. THREE FANTASIES. By E. WOLFF. For the Pianoforte. D'Almaine and Co.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF BRITISH SONG. How.

Mr. Henry Leslie is a young musician, who has already gained fame by a very clever Quintet, which was performed last season at Mr. Lucas's Classical Evenings, and was noticed at the time in our columns. The Ballad before us is his maiden essay in the world of publication, and is a graceful melody, with an elegant accompaniment; although the latter, to be effective, will tax the powers of a good pianist. Mr. Leslie has composed an opera, which is expected to come before the world in due course. He has studied in the best schools, is an excellent musician, and bids fair to take a high position as a composer.

The songs of Mr. Phillips, sung by him in his entertainment, entitled "Adventures in America," derive their interest from his effective vocalisation, combining, as he does, declamatory power with dramatic feeling. Writing to display the qualities of his own organ, these songs claim no distinction for originality or variety of melody. The Canonet of "Bye Gones" is of a higher order.

Mrs. Henry Stracey's "Ave Maria" is more remarkable for its descriptive accompaniment than for its melodious imagery.

Rosellen's Rondos on themes from Auber's opera of the "Serment" are clever and effective, with brilliant and difficult passages, requiring some practice for mere amateurs to accomplish. Fantasias on Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" have been quite exhausted, but there is merit and some elegance in Mr. Wolff's treatment of the hacknied themes.

The eighth part of "How's Illustrated Book of British Song," edited by Mr. Hogarth, contains the English air of "The Neglected Tar," to which the words of the well-known "Vicar of Bray" are adapted. Moore's "Exile of Erin" and the Welsh air of the "Note of the Black Cock," with an original air by F. N. Crouch, "The Two Brides," are included in this selection, which is interesting from the editorial notes and the excellence of the illustrations.

## FINE ARTS.

"SIR TATTON SYKES," THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER. Bailey, Brothers.

The admirable portrait of the winner of the last St. Leger, painted by Mr. Herring, sen., has just been engraved and coloured in first-rate style. The points of the horse are given with great fidelity; the lop ears and Roman nose are carefully depicted; and the gentle disposition of the noble creature is exemplified by his playfully biting a stick, held by his venerable master, Sir Tatton Sykes. The portrait of the worthy Baronet, by its *vraisemblance*, completes the excellence of the picture.

## LITERATURE.

A PICTURESQUE HANDBOOK TO CARLINGTON BAY. Green, Newry.

There cannot be a finer qualification for a topographer than enthusiastic love of the district he is to describe; and this high recommendation the author evinces in every page of the well-filled volume before us. Still, there is abundance of matter-of-fact information in his work: he first shows how readily accessible to English tourists is "the lovely bay of Carlington and Rosstrevor," "a district remarkable beyond most others for scenic beauty, salubrity, and cheapness of accommodation;" and, secondly, he furnishes a descriptive and pictorial record of the numerous objects of historic, legendary, and poetic interest with which it abounds. The book, in short, appears to be filled with useful and amusing information for the tourist, written in a very attractive vein, and in just the humour which this delightful excursion will be likely to inspire. Here is a specimen, from the account of Carlington Oysters:—

"The fish has an indescribably delicious flavour—piquant and luscious—at once an incentive and a sedative to the stomach—simultaneously awakening and appeasing hunger, and almost literally realising the aspiration of the epicure in 'Pelham,' when he sighed for 'perpetual appetite—a digestive hour, that would renew her virginity every time she was embraced.' A Carlington oyster is considerably larger than a real London 'native' in the best condition; and, unlike the latter, its sweetness and delicacy increase in proportion to its size. The colour of the centre is of that creamy glittering white observable in a plump London 'native,' with smaller beard—which, by the way, is not by any means coarse or unpleasant, and is seldom removed by the most fastidious. There is no peculiarity about a Carlington oyster that requires a peculiar taste to determine its immeasurable superiority over everything of a similar kind—none of the *haut-gout* of incipient putrefaction which gives its relish to some species of game in the estimation of *gourmets*. Any one who has ever tasted an oyster of any sort must give the preference a thousand times over to those of Carlington—a place which, I should imagine, must have been the Gunter's or Verey's of the submarine world of the Heathen Mythology, when Thetis and her Nereides gave cold collations to Neptune and the briny gentlemen of his suite."

This very agreeable and intelligent *compagnon-de-voyage* is profusely illustrated with vignettes of the most picturesque localities.

HOOD'S OWN; OR, LAUGHTER FROM YEAR TO YEAR. Moxon.

"By the deep nine," this goodly volume enshrines the contents of as many "Comic Annuals," embodying a system of Practical Cheerful Philosophy, for the gladdening of every hearth and home in the empire. Yet, there is a sort of melancholy mirth in the Author's telling us, in the Preface, of "a certain 'blue-and-yellow visage, and attenuated figure,' and that the merriest effusions in this volume have been the relaxations of a gentleman literally enjoying bad health—the carnival, so to speak, of a personified *Jour Maître*. The very fingers, (he adds,) so aristocratically slender, that now hold the pen, hint plainly of the *'dilettante'* who is heir to:—my coats have become great coats, my pantaloons are turned into trousers, and, by a worse bargain than Peter Schlemmel's, I seem to have retained my shadow, and sold my substance. In short, as happens to prematurely old port wine, I am of a bad colour, with very little body. But what then? That emaciated hand still lends a hand to embody in words and sketches the creations or recreations of a merry fancy: those gaunt sides yet shake heartily as ever at the Grotesques and Arabesques and droll picturesques that my good Genius, (a Pantagruelian familiar,) charitably conjures up to divert me from more sombre realities." This is exquisite humour, yet touching to the very heart's core, when we reflect that the pen of the amiable writer is laid down, and his eloquence, alas, is mute!

What a host of fruitful recollections crowd upon the mention of poor Tom Hood's nine Annuals, with their light come-and-read-me pages, and their quaint pen-and-ink wood-cuts, in their run and drollery pleasing children of the larger as well as the smaller growth. Nothing but the nicest perceptions of the ludicrous could have created such illustrations as these said woodcuts: they have none of the perked-up primness of professional art; but their fun is so broad and striking as to be instantly seized by the reader. Their humour requires none of the "second-sight" so fatal to a poor joke; it is instant and irresistible. Who that has once seen the Dutch-built figures of this author-artist, his square chop-choppers and washerwomen, and ever forgot their grotesqueness; or the homeliness of the incidents, mostly social miseries, with just enough vexation in them to raise a laugh at the endurance. Then, the letter-press may be said to have raised a school of imitators: "The Pugsby Papers," for instance, were among the earliest specimens of vernacular *etourderie*; and the "Report from Below" ("Skiing a Copper,") one of the raciest flights of the humorous Alexandrine:

Well, Ma'am, you won't believe it, but its gospel fast and true;  
But these words are all she whispered—"Why, where is the powder blew?"

All who wish to be transported "from Dullage to Grinnage," should provide themselves with this stout volume of cheerful philosophy, which really teaches us "to make a sunshine in a shady place, to render the mind independent of external-foul weather, by compelling it, as old *Abolue* says, to get a sun and moon of its own." Reader, the season for such consolation is fast coming; so you cannot do better than become the possessor of "Hood's Own."

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE: a Journal of Entertainment and Instruction for General Reading. Vols. I. and II. T. B. Sharpe.

This Magazine has now been before the public some twelve months; so that its characteristics must be pretty well understood, and its claims to popularity duly appreciated. The Editor's statement, at the close of the second volume, assures us of his success; and, seeing that the work is expensively illustrated, yet sold at the same rate as its unembellished contemporaries, nothing short of a very large circulation can repay the spirited publisher. In another respect, too, it differs from them: it is not addressed to objects of direct individual, sectional, or class interests; but aims at improving the minds of all its readers, at the same time that it delights them, by means at once useful and graceful. Every dozen years or so, we suspect there to be a reaction in the public taste for periodical literature: utilitarianism has had its day, and a more poetic taste has succeeded it; and the staple of the present work is a good specimen of this new phase. The illustrations, too, partake of this poetic spirit; and the artists' fancy judiciously alternates with the graver illustrative realities: there is just enough of both to prevent our becoming tired of either. Altogether, this work is recommended "for general reading," by its humanising tone, as well as by the active intelligence with which it is conducted.

THE CABINET LAWYER. 13th Edition. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

The extensive success of this domestic Justinian is told in its title-page. We remember the not very flattering definition of the advantages of a man being his own lawyer; but it does not follow that a knowledge of the law should invariably render a man fond of litigation; and, therefore, we do not hesitate to recommend "The Cabinet Lawyer," especially to save some of our "Constant Readers" the trouble of seeking information in our "Correspondents' Column." As the edition before us has just appeared, it contains all the Statutes of the last Session of Parliament; besides being, in every other department, brought up to the present time.

STAGGS'S GARDENS was uncommonly incredulous. It was a little row of houses, with little squalid patches of ground before them, fenced off with old doors, barrel staves, scraps of tarpaulin, and dead bushes; with bottomless tin kettles, and exhausted iron-fenders, thrust into the gaps. Here the Staggs's gardeners trained scarlet beans, kept fowls and rabbits, erected rotten summer-houses, (one was an old boat,) dried clothes, and smoked pipes. Some were of opinion that Staggs's Gardens derived its name from a deceased capitalist, one Mr. Staggs, who had built it for his delectation. Others, who had a natural taste for the country, held that it dated from those rural times when the antlered herd, under the familiar denomination of Staggses, had resorted to its shady precincts. Be this as it may, Staggs's Gardens was regarded by its population as a sacred grove, not to be withered by railroads; and so confident were they, generally, of its long outliving any such ridiculous inventions, that the master-chimney-sweeper at the corner, who was understood to take the lead in the local politics of the Gardens, had publicly declared that, on the occasion of the railroad opening, if it ever did open, two of his boys should ascend the tines of his dwelling, with instructions to halt the failure with derisive jeers from the chimney-pots.—From No. 2 of "Dealings with Dombey and Son," by Charles Dickens.

## POLICE.

### A TRADESMAN COMMITTED FOR ROBBERY.

On Tuesday, *James Galloway*, a cheesemonger, in the Walworth-road, who had been in custody for a week, on a charge of stealing a parcel of 71 pair of gloves which formed a portion of goods of the value of £600 that had been stolen from 17, Regent-street West, in the year 1844, was re-examined at LAMBETH-OFFICE.

Mr. Wright, the landlord of the Black Horse public-house, in the Walworth-road, being sworn, said that while he was out of town a parcel had been left at his house by the prisoner. The parcel was made up in brown paper, with a note on the outside addressed to Mr. Jackson, and the prisoner said it would be called for. The paper became torn, so that he saw that the parcel consisted of gloves; but he had never taken any gloves from it, nor had he ever offered any for sale. Had no suspicion that the gloves had been stolen until a fortnight since, when the prisoner, after quarrelling with him, charged him with having stolen property in his possession. In saying this he did not mention the parcel of gloves; but he (Mr. Wright), believing he meant the parcel he had left himself, sent for Mr. Inspector Haynes, and gave him up the parcel. The next day two persons called at his house, and said they had called for the parcel that had been left there by Mr. Galloway; but he told them they had called too late, as he had given it up to Mr. Haynes. He did not think it necessary to give these persons into custody. And though he had told them he had given the parcel up to Mr. Inspector Haynes, he had it in his possession, at that time. He did not know either of the persons who had called for the parcel. Since the last examination witness had accompanied the officer to Brentford, to serve a summons upon a Mr. Gunning there to appear and give evidence. Gunning told him that Galloway had actually offered him the gloves for sale before he took them to his (Mr. Wright's) house.

Mr. George Gunning was next called, and deposed that he had formerly resided in the Walworth-road, with his brother, and was at present a draper in High-street, Brentford, but knew nothing whatever about the gloves in question. When he lived in the Walworth-road he used to frequent the house of Mr. Wright, and was also well acquainted with the prisoner Galloway. Did not tell Mr. Wright that the prisoner had offered him any gloves for sale.

Mr. Hobler to Mr. Wright: Was there any person present when this person called as a witness had the conversation with you, and mentioned about the prisoner offering him the gloves for sale?—Mr. Wright: Yes, my servant was there and she is now present.

Lydia Goulding then got into the box, and deposed that on last Friday week she heard Gunning tell her master that Galloway had offered him the parcel of gloves for sale before taking them to his (her master's) house. This was after her master had quarrelled with Mr. Galloway.

II. Wright said he was at his father's bar at the Black Horse, Walworth-road, when the prisoner brought a parcel there, and said it would be called for. The parcel had a brown paper covering on, was tied with a string, and on the outside was a note addressed to Mr. Jackson. The note produced was, he had no doubt, the same.

The note, which was admitted to be in the handwriting of the prisoner, was here read, and was as follows:—

Dear Sir,—The party returned last night will look at the goods to-morrow, if you think proper to leave them. Yours respectfully,  
J. G.

Addressed to Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Mr. Elliott said that he felt it to be his duty to send the case before a jury, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

Upon the application of counsel, Mr. Elliott offered to take large bail for the prisoner's appearance at the Old Bailey.

### EXTRAORDINARY COUNTER CHARGE.

On Monday, at WORSHIP-STREET, a young woman, named *Lucy Hastings*, with an infant in her arms, was charged with having stolen five sovereigns, the property of Mr. John Bradbury, a ginger-beer manufacturer.

The prosecutor stated that, at an early hour on the preceding morning, the prisoner, who had lived with him for a considerable period as his wife, but had nearly ruined him by her extravagant habits, took advantage of his temporary absence from home to purloin the above mentioned sum, with which she immediately absconded. In the course of the day, however, he succeeded in tracing her to her mother's house, in the Broadway, Westminster, and gave her into custody; but she had contrived, in the interim, to get rid of the stolen money, as only a few shillings were found in her possession.

In answer to the charge, the prisoner, who was greatly affected, stated that after living for several years with the prosecutor, he had lately formed a connection with another woman, and having no other means of support, she took the money she was accused of stealing, to save herself and child from starvation. She declared, however, that her accuser had not himself come honestly into possession of the money, as he had been in the habit, whenever his real business failed, of pursuing the occupation of a coiner, and using her as an instrument in the circulation of the spurious money, for which she was apprehended a few days since, and examined before one of the City magistrates. Until a recent period he had fabricated the base coin on his own premises, in conjunction with a man named George Saunders, who was tried for the offence at the last sessions, and sentenced to transportation; and if the magistrate would allow one of his officers to accompany her to the house, she would point out a copper in which a quantity of the base money was then deposited, unless the prosecutor had removed it before he gave her into custody.

On hearing her statement, the magistrate directed Hayward, the warrant officer, to take the woman with him and search the house, and adjourned the case for that purpose.

The officer subsequently reported to the Bench that, while proceeding to the house, the prisoner informed him that on searching a certain part of it, he would find a broken vase, in which the prosecutor had been in the habit of concealing the base coin; and that in a cellar beneath the staircase, he would also discover an iron ladle, and the remains of some pewter, which he had used in the coining operations, the whole of which articles he afterwards found where she had indicated them to be, but he had not discovered any counterfeit coin. In further corroboration of her statement, however, the prisoner insisted that he should accompany her to various shops in the immediate neighbourhood, where she alleged that she had uttered base coins at the prosecutor's instigation, and at no less than eight of these shops the respective owners at once recognised her as having passed upon them spurious shillings and half-crowns in payment of goods she had purchased there within the last few days.

In answer to the above statement, the prosecutor explained that the iron ladle and pewter produced by the officer had been used by him for the purpose of mending one of the pipes of his soda-water machine, which had got out of repair, and declared that the whole of the prisoner's defence was a tissue of falsehoods.

Mr. Broughton said he should leave the subject of the extraordinary disclosures the prisoner had made to be further investigated by the police; and with regard to the charge against her, as the prosecutor himself admitted that she stood in the position of a *quasi* wife towards him, he did not consider that an act of felony had been satisfactorily established: he should therefore order her, for the present, to be discharged.

The prosecutor expressed a hope that he would be promptly apprised of whatever course might be taken in the matter.

Mr. Broughton: You will hear further about it, you may depend upon it.





QUEEN ELIZABETH'S OAK, IN HATFIELD-PARK.

(Continued from page 282.)

ceiling being coved, and its ten compartments filled with relieve heads of the Cæsars. On ascending the Staircase, the first apartment entered is the great chamber called King James's Room, nearly 60 feet long and 27 wide, and lit by three immense oriel windows. This vast apartment has been entirely re-embellished; the ceiling is most elaborately decorated in the Florentine style, enriched by pendants, and most elaborately gilt. From it hang six gilt chandeliers, of pure Elizabethan design. Upon the walls are hung whole length portraits of King

George III. and Queen Charlotte, by Reynolds; Emily, Marchioness of Salisbury, a most charming picture, by the same master; the late Marchioness, by Lawrence; the late Marquis, by Beechey; and the present noble owner. Over the lofty chimney-piece is a marble statue of James I.; and in the fire-place are lofty and massive silver fire-dogs, for burning wood. The whole of the furniture is heavily gilt; the curtains are of rich white satin, trimmed to correspond with the chairs, sofas, &c., &c., which are covered with the richest crimson silk velvet. On the floor is a superb carpet, of the finest patent Axminster, 15 yards by 7; the colours are rich brown, gold, scarlet, and blue; designed and manufactured by Messrs. Lapworth and Co., Old Bond-street; the pattern is pure Elizabethan. From this establishment were supplied all the new carpets for the late Royal Visit; consisting of Turkey fabric, Persian rugs, &c.

The new draperies throughout the mansion, we may here mention, were manufactured by Sewell and Co., of Compton House, Soho, from patterns designed expressly for the Marquis of Salisbury.

From King James's Room is entered the Gallery, or Corridor, which extends the whole length of the southern front to the library. It is above 160 feet long, and 20 feet wide. At each end is an Ionic screen, the entablature and attic of which break the extreme length of the room, which is altogether highly enriched with architectural ornament. The "Frette Seelinge" displays a skilful variety of combination and intricacy in its numerous compartments. The ground is now entirely gilt, the intersections being ornamented in colours. It is pronounced to be unrivalled in this country, and is only equalled on the Continent by the celebrated ceiling in the same style at the Royal Palace at Munich. Mr. Sang was engaged several months in its decoration. The Gallery is lighted by nine large bay windows, the centre one being deeply recessed. The panelling is of oak, and the general furniture corresponds with the architectural decoration. In this magnificent Gallery was given the Ball of Friday evening.

At the west end of the Gallery is the Winter Dining-room, a large apartment, richly carved, and hung with fine whole-length portraits; the chimney-piece, of marble, is very superb.

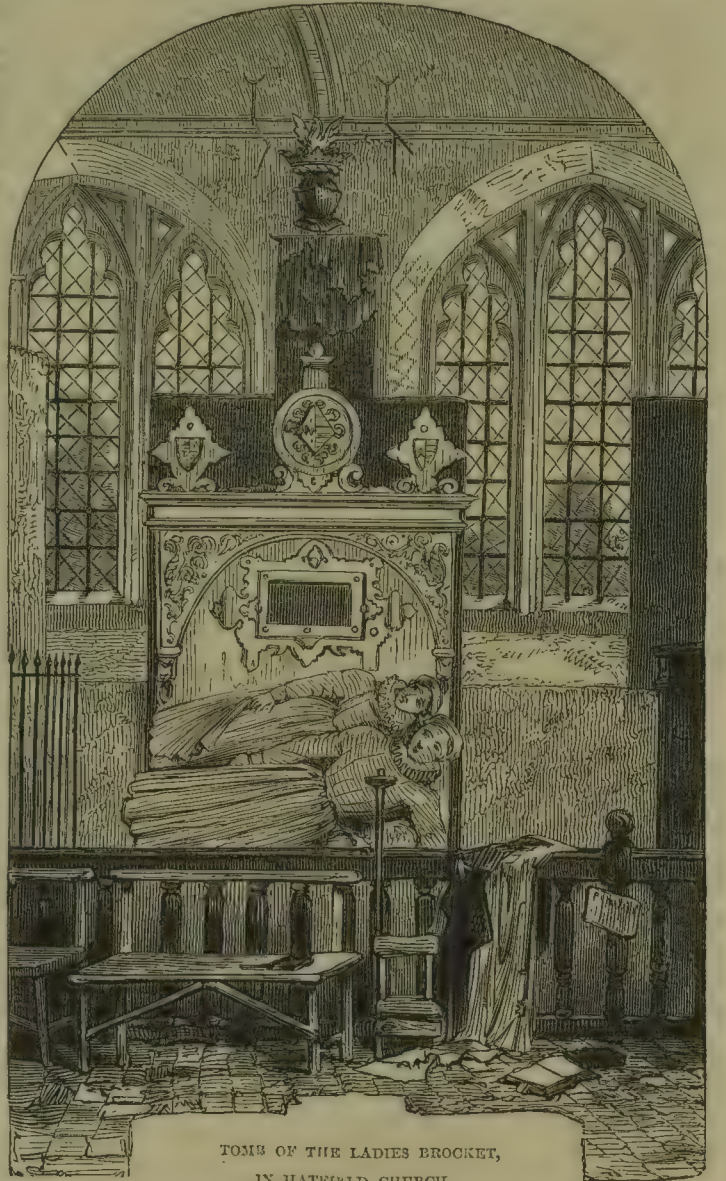
The Library is, also, west of the Gallery, and is of equal dimensions with King James's Room. Over the chimney-piece is a Florentine mosaic portrait of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, 1608. The books and manuscripts are ranged in oaken cases around the room; and above them is a series of Royal and noble portraits. The large windows have just been hung with rich crimson tapestry curtains. There is a fine view of the Privy Garden and the old Palace from the windows.

The Domestic Chapel remains to be noticed: it is in the west wing, and narrowly escaped destruction at the fire in 1835. It is enriched similarly to the rest of the mansion; the seats are of oak, and have carved finials. Over the altar is a large window, filled with brilliantly painted glass, after scriptural designs, from the Flemish and German schools. Around three sides of the Chapel is an oaken gallery, hung with paintings of scriptural scenes.

The chapel and a suite of ten rooms have been completed by the present Marquis, in the old baronial style, and each room differs, from the panelling being of various woods, some being of oak, walnut, ash, sycamore, &c.

We have thus made the *détour* of the chief apartments of this princely pile. In every respect, the antique character of the edifice is studied, but never at the sacrifice of comfort, that main characteristic of an English home. There are, indeed, throughout the building several instances of mechanical ingenuity which belong to our own times. In short, the mansion is as complete as it is splendid in all its accommodations; in its arrangements for State visits, and for domestic retirement; so as to realise the "proper house and home."

The larger Engraving on this page shows the picturesque approach to Hatfield, by the London road; with the old church tower at the upper end of the town. The church is an interesting structure, with a nave, chancel, and aisles; and north of the chancel, a chapel, or burial-place, built by Robert Cecil, Earl of Sa-

TOMB OF THE LADIES BROCKET,  
IN HATFIELD CHURCH.

isbury, in which is a curious monument of a slab of marble, supported by the Cardinal Virtues, to the memory of the founder.

On the south side of the chancel is the Chapel of the Lords of the Manor of Ponsburne, in which are several monuments of the Brocketts and Reads, of Brocket Hall. One of them is in memory of Sir John Brocket, Knt., who died in 1598; and near it is that engraved in the adjoining column; it is in memory of Sir John's two wives, Helen and Elizabeth, both of whose effigies are lying on the tomb, one above the other, habited in the grotesque costume of their time.

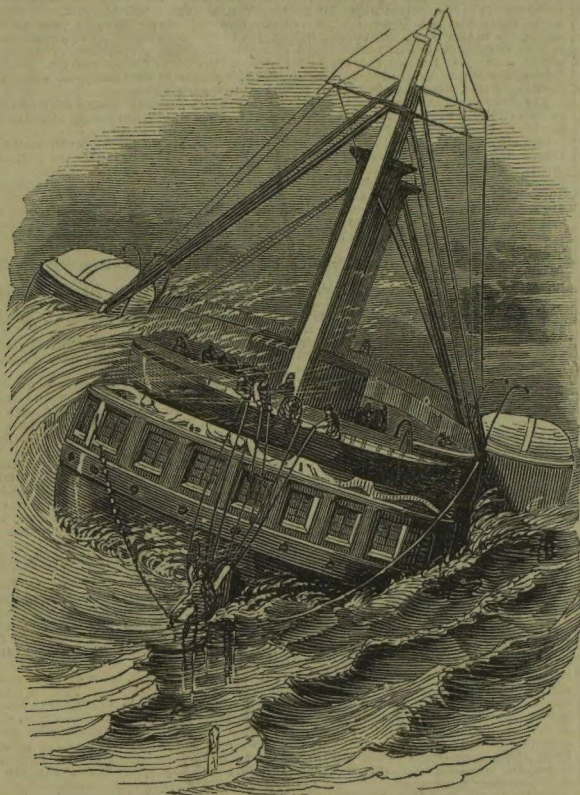


HATFIELD CHURCH, FROM THE LONDON ROAD.



## THE "RIPON" STEAMER.

The new iron steamer *Ripon*, Captain Moresby, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, which started from Southampton on Tuesday, the 20th inst., for Alexandria, with the East India mails, 120 passengers, and a large cargo, was obliged on the following day, owing to the severe gale, to put into Torbay with loss of her rudder, part of a paddle-box, and one boat, besides other damages. The intelligence of the circumstance reached Portsmouth on Friday night, and the *Oriental*, *Queen*, and *Achilles* steamers were despatched to take on board the *Ripon's* passengers and mails, and to tow the vessel back to Southampton. The *Ripon* was an untried vessel, not having made an experimental trip, as is customary with new steam-vessels.



THE BOATSWAIN MAKING FAST THE RUDDER OF THE "RIPON" STEAMER.

During the gale, the boatswain, James Grant, after the rudder had given way, descended in the manner shown in our Engraving, from a sketch by a passenger, and made fast the chains to the rudder. He volunteered this dangerous service, and accomplished it, though the heavy sea broke over him several times. Thus, the vessel was steered by the capstan on the quarter-deck. Throughout the storm, the crew behaved with great steadiness; nor were their services overlooked by the passengers, who most considerably subscribed £50, to be divided amongst them.

**WILL OF THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. H. DICK, K.C.B.**—The will of this gallant officer, who was killed at the battle of Sobraon, was proved in London on the 14th inst. Sir Robert had made his will at Arthursstone, on the 21st of March, 1831, by which he devised to his eldest son, William Dick, all lands and estates in the barony of Mullinmet, as well as real and heritable property belonging to him in Great Britain and Ireland; and leaves to his son, James Abercromby Dick, and to his daughter Rose, £1500 each, which, together with the property settled on the children of his marriage, will make £4000 sterling to each of his younger children, and to his said daughter he leaves the jewels and trinkets which belonged to her mother. The remainder of his personal estate he leaves to his eldest son, William. The executors are his brothers, Abercromby Dick, Esq., of Calcutta, a member of the Civil Service, and one of the Judges of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, and William Fleming Dick, Esq.; the latter is the acting executor in England. The personal estate within the province of Canterbury was valued for duty at £3000. The will was first proved in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, on the 9th of June last, Sir Robert having died possessed of property within the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares.

**THE BEY OF TUNIS.**—The Bey of Tunis, Ahmed Pacha Bey, who is shortly to visit Paris, is 40 years of age. He succeeded his father in the Regency of Tunis in Oct., 1837. He is married, but without children. His mother was a Christian. She was taken to Tubarque with the Genoese colony established there, and, being carried to Tunis, she changed her religion, and married Mustapha, Ahmed's father. This woman enjoys in the Regency the utmost consideration, and possesses much influence in the management of affairs. She owes this importance more particularly to the veneration which her son feels for her. The Bey is accompanied in his journey by several personages of his Court, amongst the rest his Kamsadar, a young Greek; his Highness's brother-in-law, and M. Raffa, his interpreter and Counsellor of State.

**A HEAVY TRAIN.**—On Tuesday morning one of the longest and most heavily laden goods trains, propelled by a single engine, left the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway for Bristol, *en route* to Exeter. The train consisted of fifty-nine trucks (mostly six-wheeled), loaded with merchandise and cattle. It extended more than a quarter of a mile, and was impelled by the Goliath luggage engine, a powerful locomotive, having six wheels connected, built at Swindon, upon the plan and under the superintendence of Mr. Brunel. The weight of the trucks alone was estimated to be nearly 200 tons, and, with the loading, to nearly 300 tons. It was considered advisable to attach the Harpy passenger engine a-head of the Goliath, when it proceeded with as much ease as an ordinary train.

**LAMENTABLE EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALE.**—A most fearful storm occurred off the western coast during Thursday and Friday (last week). The loss of life and property has been very great. At Newport the gale burst forth about ten o'clock on Thursday morning from N.W. Late in the evening the brig *Charlotte*, and the schooner *Union*, Whitehaven, both bound for Glasgow, were driven from their cables on to the beach, near Poolgwaeloe, and became total wrecks. The *Martha*, of Yarmouth, was a total wreck—captain and mate drowned. A schooner, bound for Southampton, was lost, with all hands, seven in number. The *Sir Peregrine*, from Bangor for Cork, foundered in shallow water during the hurricane. The crew took to the rigging, and were in that critical position for eight hours, exposed to the full force of the gale ere they were rescued. Eleven heroic fellows manned the life-boat and preserved them. On Friday afternoon a brig and a schooner went ashore at the mouth of the Dovey, and it is feared that several of the seamen have perished. Many fearful wrecks took place near Milford. A barque of full 500 tons burden was wrecked about four miles to the eastward of St. David's Head, and as nothing has been seen of the crew, it is supposed that they have all been lost. A small box has been washed ashore, by which it appears that she is the *Budouch* of London, from Archangel. At Swansea, Exmouth, Cardigan, Bideford, and Portland the damage is described to have been of the most lamentable character. At each of these ports many wrecks occurred, some being attended with loss of life. Some parts of the Irish coast, it appears, experienced the gales severely.

## INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

Accounts have reached us from Lisbon, to the 16th instant. A letter of that date says:—"Seven decrees are published in this morning's *Diario*, dismissing from their posts as many civil governors, who had received their appointments from the late Administration: amongst these are the Marquis de Loulé, the Conde de Linhares, Castro Pereira, and the two Castello Brancos. The *Diario* publishes, on authority, that the Duke de Palmella presented himself at the War-office, on the day before yesterday, and demanded his passports for France. Our communications with Oporto are cut off, and likewise with Coimbra, in consequence of the telegraphs being broken. Some symptoms of disturbance were exhibited in Lisbon yesterday, and the troops were for a while called out. To-day the people are quiet. The Queen's Grenadiers have marched to Cintra, which has lately more than ever shown a disposition to revolt. We know not whether there may not be a rebellion in the province of Minho." There has been a report in Paris that telegraphic despatches had arrived from Madrid, announcing that the Queen of Portugal had been dethroned, and that 30,000 Spanish troops were to march into Portugal under the immediate command of General Narvaez. This report should be received with caution, however; and it is right to state that there is yet no confirmation of the rumour, from any direct source.

According to our latest intelligence from Madrid, the Spanish Government had received unfavourable news from Portugal. Immediately after the arrival of the courier, the bearer of the intelligence, a Cabinet Council was held, which lasted until a late hour in the night of the 20th. Queen Donna Maria was believed to have demanded assistance from Spain, and an armed intervention had accordingly been agreed on by the Spanish Ministry. In the morning of the 21st expresses were sent off to Lisbon, and also to the Captains-General of Andalusia, Salamanca, and Galicia, with orders to march troops to the frontier of Portugal. General Narvaez was spoken of as likely to be invested with the command of the invading army. The Duke de Rianzares had been promoted to the rank of Brigadier.

Accounts from Portugal, to the 13th instant, have been received, through Spain, letter from Lisbon, dated the 13th, at four P.M., says:—



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

"The Duke of Terceira and those who accompanied him, are prisoners in the Castle of Foz. The Count Das Antas is the President of the Junta of Oporto, which has proclaimed a Regency, and Don Pedro V."

"The Marquis de Loulé, husband of the Infanta Donna Ana de Jesus Maria, is the President of the Junta of Coimbra, which proclaims the same. In the same city four provisional battalions have been organised, which are to unite with the forces of Aveiro and other provinces, and march on the capital."

"All the steamers belonging to the State and the Companies are in the service of the Junta of Oporto."

"On Sunday the refugees were removed from Cascaes, and transferred to the ship *Don John VI*. The same was done with those of Santarem."

The *National* says:—"Accounts from Portugal represent the insurrection as making rapid progress. Coimbra and Braga have followed the example of Oporto. The official journal of Lisbon of the 13th publishes a decree, betraying the embarrassments and apprehensions of the Government. The officers and soldiers dismissed in 1842 are recalled into service. Those who comply are promised reward, and those who refuse threatened with being treated as deserters."

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

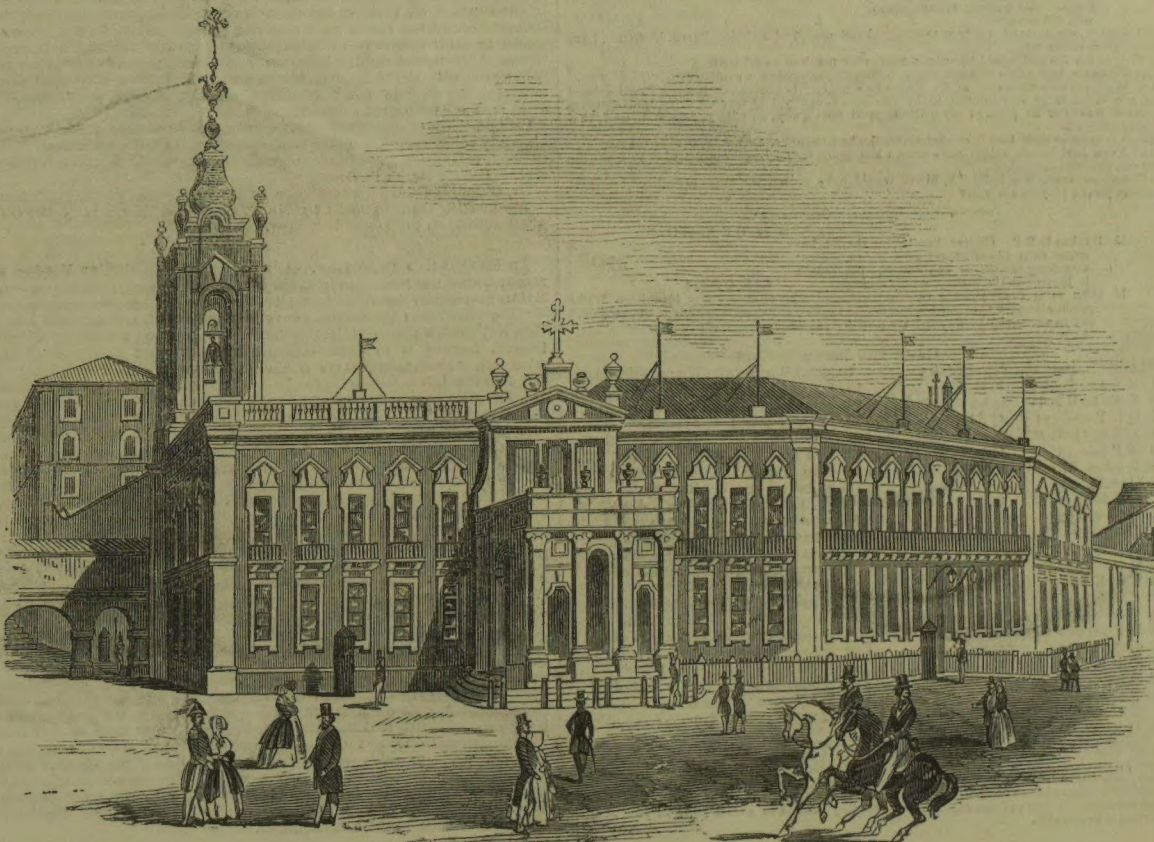
Our acknowledgements for these portraits and the accompanying details are due to that beautiful Journal, *Les Modes Parisiennes*. The bonnet, in the promenade costume, is of velvet, trimmed with black lace and roses; the mantelet of dark green velvet, trimmed with black lace; redingote of damson colour, with velvet buttons. The other figure has a coiffure of black lace, and ribbons of brilliant colour; and a silk dress, with designs woven in the material.

(From the "London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.")

Black continues to be the favourite colour for walking dresses in velvet, silks, or woollen materials. Damas will be fashionable for *soirées* as well as the pro-

menade, reps brochés. Plaids and stripes, particularly the carreau royal, reps bleus, taffetas d'Italie, &c., &c., rank among the principal materials for winter toilettes. Double and triple skirts are not so much used, but the trimmings on robes de soirées are very deep in gauze, tulle, or ribbon, rendering the skirt bouffante, increasing rather than lessening the width. Many of the richer materials are made with trains for full dress, a little raised in front, and the corsages with points both before and behind. The caracos, basques, and waistcoat corsages—all that has been attempted to recall the costumes of by-gone days—are now to give place to the Diana style, a kind of tight body confined at the waist and widening on the hips. Embroidery in soutache is superseded by the new gimp of every width, mixed with beads and chenille; the zephyrine is executed in silver, gold, silk, or worsted, and is equally applicable for dresses, coiffures, bonnets, caps, cordelières, &c. Ribbon is also very generally used this season; long broad ceintures are much worn, called écharpes; the new ribbons are very elegant, either brocaded or with edges resembling blonde, termed guipure ribbon. For morning wear, the finest cachemires and cloth dresses are worn, the latter with gimp trimmings, the former with flounces festonnées and embroidered; some are with so deep a tuck as to have the effect of a double skirt. Mantes of taffetas d'Italie, lined with sarcenet, the small sleeves slightly wadded, replace the visites of summer; the form is pretty, reaching low behind, with one and sometimes three pelerines. Marquises of satin form short mantelets in front; the sleeves are formed in the material; these are trimmed with a very deep flounce; the Manteau Infanta is, in the Spanish style, of black velvet, with large collar trimmed with rich laces: besides these we have the Roulière, Mouresque, Garrick, and Grecian.

BONNETS have undergone but little change: the form is small, and lace trimmings much in favour; bavolets are added to the winter bonnet; velvet ones are much enlivened by coloured linings; cerise is a favourite mixture with them; the fashionable colours for velvet, or velours épinglé, are myrtle green, violet, blue jacinthe, and black, ornamented with velvet flowers, frequently of the same colour. For children, the gipsy form in beavers is preferred.



THE PALACE AT LISBON.



CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. M. A."—The solution is as follows: 1. B to Q Kt 6th; 2. R to Q R sq; 3. B to Q 5th; and 4. R to Q 3rd.  
"W. H. C."—They shall have immediate attention.  
"Muff."—You are correct in No. 144, but have failed in the previous one. See the pendant to our Games this week.  
"W. T. L."—"A Rugby Tyro," "H. H.," "G. P.," and "J. T. B." Settle.—Mr. Walker has not yet responded to the "Defi" of Mr. Staunton; but, as the expected match appears to excite the liveliest interest among the Chess-playing community, it is to be hoped no trifling impediments will be permitted to prevent it.  
"D. P. G."—The December Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is usually a double one. You may obtain almost any modern Chess work of Hastings, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.  
"J. T. B."—Many thanks for your good wishes. We know nothing of the collection to which you allude.  
"Sopraccita."—You have not hit upon the true solution of No. 143.  
"W. H. A."—The moves are—1. K B P two; 2. P to K Kt 6th; 3. K to Q 4th; 4. Q to K B 7th. Black's moves are all forced.  
"G. P."—Liverpool.—Thanks. With your others, they shall be reported on speedily. The solution of No. 63 is correct.  
"Red Rook's" position, although a little wanting in originality, is very pretty: we shall find space for it in a week or two.  
"J. P. K."—Hillingdon.—Merely a designation for Problems of unusual intricacy.  
"V. School."—Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess."  
"J. J. G."—Broad Oak.—They shall now be duly examined.  
"A Member of the Plymouth Chess Club."—"A" is perfectly justified in moving his Pawn two steps, although it passes your Pawn; but you have the privilege of taking it with your Pawn in its transit: if you decline doing so, his move stands good.  
"Alpha."—Somewhat too simple for our columns. Try again.  
"J. B. C."—The solution we gave was Mendheim's own. Your variation of playing the King at the fifth move, instead of taking Black's Knight, certainly appears to gain a move. Henceforth, the Problem should be given as one in seven moves.  
"L. K. C."—Hull.—The other shall appear shortly.  
"An Old Well-Wisher."—The yearly subscription to the Berlin Chess Journal is only 10s. Apply to Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers.  
"Bou Maza."—We fully appreciate your courtesy and kind intent, and were sure our frank speaking on the subject of the diagrams would be taken in a proper spirit. As you requested, we have looked attentively at the positions. In that of eleven moves, we find that mate can be effected by the simplest process imaginable, in four; and, in the one last sent, that the solution, owing to some oversight at the fifth move, is a chaos of error and confusion. With regard to Problem No. 143, we can assure you that you are wrong. There is but one correct solution, and yours is not that one. Try once more.  
Solutions by "Omega," "R. H. W.," "N. M.," Middleton, "J'adoubé," "J. Rushworth," "D. N.," "G. A. H.," "W. B.," "J. B. P.," "Cho," "Carmarthen," "Chesso-Mania," "J. A. G.," "J. W. D.," "P. W.," "Badmansir," "W. H. C.," "Sopraccita," "Bloomfield," "G. H.," "J. B. C.," and "J. F. Weston," are correct. Those by "Caerphilly," "M. S.," "Southampton," "Muff," and "W. B. R.," are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 144.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K R 5th Q takes Q (He has no better move.)  
2. P to Q's 7th  
and play as Black can, he will mate next move either by taking the Kt with Pawn, and calling for a Queen, or by playing the P on to the 8th square, making a Kt.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 70.—By L. K. C. of Hull.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
K at Q 7th K at Q 4th  
B at Q 4th P's at K Kt 2nd and 4th  
Kt at Q 6th  
P's at Q B 3rd and K Kt 3rd  
White plays, and mates in four moves.  
No. 71.—By R. A. B. of Leeds.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
K at his Kt 2nd K at his B 4th  
B at K 8th  
K's at K B 3rd and Q 5th  
P at Q B 4th  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN MR. HORWITZ AND MR. HARRWITZ.

GAME THE SECOND.

WHITE (Horwitz). BLACK (Harrwitz).  
1. K P two K P two  
2. K Kt to B 3rd Q Kt to B 3rd  
3. Q B P one K B to Q B 4th  
4. Q Kt P two K B to Q Kt 3rd  
5. Q Kt P one Q Kt to R 4th  
6. K Kt takes K P Q to K 2nd  
7. Q P two Q P one  
8. Q B to R 3rd (a) K B P one  
9. K Kt to K B 3rd (b) Q takes K P (ch)  
10. K B to K 2nd K Kt to R 3rd  
11. Castles Castles  
12. K B to Q 3rd Q to Kt 5th  
13. Q B to Kt 4th (c) Q to K 3rd  
14. K R to K Q sq (d) Q to K B 2nd  
15. Q P one (e) K Kt to his 5th  
16. K R to K B sq K Kt to K 4th  
17. Kt takes Kt B P takes Kt  
18. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q takes Q P  
19. Kt to Q B 4th (f) Q P one (g)  
20. Kt takes B Q R P takes Kt  
21. K B to Q B 2nd Q takes Q  
22. B takes Q B to K 3rd (h)  
23. B to Q B 2nd K R to K sq  
And wins.  
(a) We like this play. The preceding moves are all "book," but this strikes us as a step beyond the record.  
(b) Kt to his 4th is better, according to the authorities.  
(c) All White's efforts for some moves to come are centred on winning this Q's Kt.  
(d) He would have gained sufficient advantage to decide the game, we believe, if he had now played Q to R 4th. As the variations arising from this mode of play are interesting we subjoin an abstract.  
14. Q to R 4th Kt to Q B 5th, or \* (The most obvious, but not the best, move.)  
15. Q to R Kt 3rd, (winning, at least, "the exchange," since Black must either protect the Kt with Q P or lose it. His playing it back again will not save it.)  
(e) Here again, instead of this unavailing abandonment of a choice Pawn, he should have moved his Q to R's 4th.  
(f) Q to R B's 2nd would have been very, very much more effectual.  
(g) This completely foils White's device for winning the captive Kt.  
(h) We have now to marvel at Mr. Harrwitz's play. He has at this point a Pawn a-head and a position in no way inferior to his opponent's, and yet by two or three inconsiderate moves of this kind he permits his advantage to melt away, and his opponent to come in a winner after all.  
(i) It is quite evident that if he exchanged Rooks he could not afterwards take the Kt.  
(j) Even here Black might have drawn the game by playing K Rook to K 2nd, but the move in the text is fatal.  
(k) Had he moved K R to Kt 4th, Black would have drawn the game ingeniously enough. Can our young players see how?

15. P takes Q R P. (Better than taking the Kt, because then Black would take Pawn, with P attacking the Queen, and bringing his Q Rook to bear upon the Bishop, which must fall. Kt to Q B 3rd  
16. Q Kt to Q 2nd. Having a Pawn more and a great superiority in position, White might also play Q to R B's 2nd or Q B to R's 3rd instead of bringing out the Q's Kt, and in each case he would have a very fine game.

GAME THE THIRD.

WHITE (Horwitz). BLACK (Harrwitz).  
1. K P two K P two  
2. K Kt to B 3rd Q Kt to B 3rd  
3. Q B P one (a) Q P two  
4. K B to Q Kt 5th Q to her 3rd  
5. K P takes P Q takes P  
6. B takes Kt (ch) Q Kt P takes B  
7. Q to K 2nd K B to Q 3rd  
8. Q P two Q B to K Kt 5th  
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd K B P one  
10. Castles K Kt to K 2nd (b)  
11. Q B P one Q to K B 2nd  
12. Q B P one Kt to K B 4th  
13. Q to K 4th B takes Kt  
14. Kt takes B Kt to K 2nd  
15. P takes B B P takes P  
16. Q P takes P K B P takes P  
17. Kt to Kt 5th Q to Kt 3rd  
18. K B P two Castles on K side  
19. Q takes Q Kt takes Q  
20. P takes P R takes K (ch)  
21. K takes R Kt takes P  
22. Q Kt P one R to K B sq (ch)  
And wins.  
(a) This opening has never yet had justice done it by the analysts; and the present games may serve, perhaps, in some measure, to supply a deficiency which must have been felt by every one who has searched for information regarding it in the Chess books of the day.  
(b) In these, as in the games with Mr. Kienitzky, Mr. Horwitz plays very much below his full strength. A move of this description, involving the loss of a clear piece in two or three moves, is deplorable.

GAME THE FOURTH.

WHITE (Horwitz). BLACK (Harrwitz).  
25. K R P one Q Kt to K 5th  
26. K B to Q 3rd B to Q R 4th  
27. K B takes Kt P takes B (c)  
28. K R takes P Q to her B sq  
29. Q R to Kt 2d Q to K B 4th  
30. Q R to Q 6th Q R to K sq (d)  
31. Q B to Q 4th Kt to B 2d  
32. B takes Kt P (ch) (e) K takes B  
33. R to Kt 4th (ch) Q takes R  
34. P takes Q Kt takes R  
35. P takes Kt B to Q Kt 3d  
36. Kt to K Kt 5th K to his R 3d  
37. Kt to K 4th K to his Kt 2d  
38. Q to her B 3d (ch) K to Kt 3d  
39. Q takes Q B P Q R to Q B sq  
40. Q to her 5th K R P one  
41. Q to K 6th (ch) K to Kt 2d  
42. P to Kt 5th P takes P  
43. Q to K 7th K R interposes (ch)  
44. Q takes Kt P (ch) K to R sq  
45. Kt to B 6th  
Black strikes his colours.

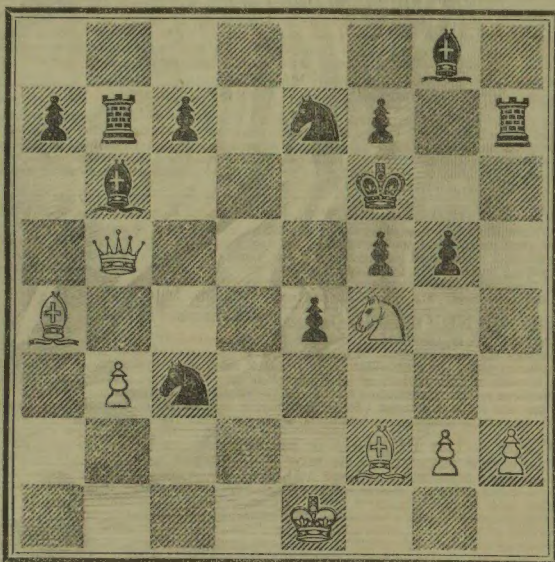
(a) This forced retreat of the Queen to her home again, and the undeveloped position of Black's forces, while the opponent's are in active array, show clearly that the line of defence which springs from playing K B to Q B 4th, on the third move, will not do.  
(b) Bad as this is, from its keeping the Q's Rook out of play, he appears to have no better move.  
(c) Taking the Rook would equally have cost him a Pawn. White would have taken Q B Pawn, and afterwards Q R.  
(d) A clever expedient. If White take the Knight, Black retorts by taking the Bishop, thus attacking both Queen and Rook.  
(e) The winning move.  
\* Since the above, two more games of this match have been played, with the following result:—HORWITZ, 4; HARRWITZ, 2; Drawn 0.

PROBLEM No. 145.

By MR. KUIPER.

White playing first to mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

IRELAND.

MEETING AT FERMOY UPON THE SUBJECT OF DISTRESS.

An important meeting took place at Fermoy on Saturday last, to consider the subject of the distress in Ireland. Some resolutions were agreed to, deprecating the course adopted by the Commissioners of Public Works, and stating that it was the duty of the Government to provide food for the people. It was also agreed that a deputation should wait upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to urge the matter upon the consideration of his Excellency.  
Mr. O'Connell addressed the assembly upon the topic of distress. He complimented both Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell upon what they had done to relieve Ireland, but said some energetic steps must now be taken to mitigate the evil. "If," he said, "Government do not establish depôts, and scatter them in different parts of the country, I announce emphatically my opinion that the people will starve in thousands." Mr. O'Connell, in conclusion, said, "There have been dissertations here upon wages. I don't like to speak of myself, but in reference to the question of wages, I may state that 6d. a day was the ordinary wages when I got into possession of the greater part of my property. I raised it to 8d., and now I have raised it to 1s. (Hear, hear.) Less than that is no subsistence for a man. (Hear, hear.) More I should wish to see him earn. Things are coming to a frightful pass. Don't you authorise me to tell the Lord Lieutenant that the peace of the country is not secure? (Loud cries of 'We do, we do.') Don't you authorise me to tell him that there is actual starvation in the country at this moment? ('We do, we do.')—and that he will be responsible for human lives in countless numbers if something be not done? (Hear.) I will repeat the echo of your voices to the Lord Lieutenant; I know that he has a generous heart and a noble disposition, and I am of opinion that he will do the best he can for the people. If any attempt be made in England to control him, my reverend friend, Mr. Daley, has suggested what my line of duty will be, to tell Lord John Russell that he shall get no support from the Irish members. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I belong to no party but the people. I ought to be attached to the people. I owe them everything, and they owe me nothing. (No, no.) Let no man mistake me; when I say the people, I do not mean merely the poor man who earns his precarious livelihood with the spade, by the sweat of his brow, or the cottier or the farmer; but everybody, from the highest Peer of the realm to the lowest peasant boy. 'Tis my solemn duty to attend to their interests—to watch over the rights of the landlords, and the interests of the tenant and the labourer, and to do justice to no man; to secure better prospects for the country, and to devote my heart and soul to the best fulfilment of my duty to you.' (Cheers.) The honourable gentleman sat down amid loud and prolonged cheering.  
Captain Collins proposed the warm thanks of the meeting to Mr. O'Connell, for his ready co-operation, and for his appearing amongst them on that occasion, at so much personal inconvenience to himself; and also to their other valued country representative, Mr. E. B. Roche.  
Dr. O'Neill seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.  
The meeting then agreed that Mr. Roche should accompany Mr. O'Connell, when waiting on the Lord-Lieutenant.

AN IGNOMINIOUS REJECTION.—At the Repeal Association, on Monday, a sort of remonstrance was presented from the Young Ireland party, the reception of which is thus graphically described by the Dublin Correspondent of the *Morning Herald*:—"The Chairman: Gentlemen, I have just received this. What shall I do with it? Tom Ray took a glance at its heading, and, muttering something about Young Ireland, handed it to John O'Connell, who peeped at the first page, and cried out, 'Messenger—where is the messenger of the association?' Threw this into the Liffey, throw it out.' (Great excitement.) Tom Steele roared out for 'Hanlon,' and the messenger arrived in the midst of a good deal of commotion. Hanlon then seized the document, with as much trepidation as a young cornet would a bomb-shell that had fallen on the mess-table during the regimental repast. The members of the Committee opened their eyes and left, and on the disappearance of 'Hanlon' they breathed freely and audibly. 'Kick it out—kick it out,' exclaimed Pat Costello, and into the Liffey was hurled the 'remonstrance' of the seceded Repealers of the city of Dublin, which bore, apparently, some thousands of names." The week's rent was announced to be £116 3s.  
RIOTING IN CORK.—On Tuesday a body of about 300 starving labourers entered Cork, and created some alarm to the inhabitants. They required to see the Mayor, to represent to him their absolutely starving condition, and were with difficulty kept under control by the police. The bakers, in particular, were not a little apprehensive for the contents of their shops. The mob went to the 'Imperial Bakery,' which half a dozen of the most prominent entered. The doors of this establishment were immediately besieged by the hundreds that composed this gathering, while the parties inside demanded something to eat, at the same time disclaiming any attempt at violence. A party of policemen, under the command of Head Constable Condon, were in a very short time in attendance, and succeeded, with considerable difficulty, in clearing the shop of its hungry occupants. Fearing that the threats and expressions of three or four individuals would ultimately induce the people to commit outrage and violence, and thereby lead, probably, to the most disastrous consequences, Mr. Condon ordered the apprehension of four individuals of the party. The names of those taken into custody are John Lucey, Jonathan Tanner, Bartholomew Keefe, and John Shean. The apprehension of these parties caused, for the present, the dispersion of the mob that threatened this establishment.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—On the whole the arrivals of English wheat for our market this week have been moderate. To-day the stands were fairly supplied with those left over from Monday, as well as the fresh receipts, owing to which the demand was a very depressed state, and, in some instances, the quotations suffered a decline of 1s per quarter. In free foreign wheat next to nothing was doing, yet the holders refused to accept of lower prices. So little was passing in bonded grain that the rates were nominal. The foreign barley arrived this week being fit for malting purposes, the barley trade was heavy, and the currencies were not supported. There was a steady trade for malt, at extreme figures. Oats, beans, peas, and flour without alteration.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3710; barley, 1460; oats, 700. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 8930. Foreign: wheat, 3740; barley, 6720; oats, 13,280; flour, 2730 sacks; malt, 890 quarters.  
English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 55s to 66s; ditto white, 60s to 75s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 55s to 60s; ditto white, 60s to 68s; ry, 42s to 44s; grinding barley, 36s to 38s; distilling, 39s to 40s; malted ditto, 43s to 49s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s to 72s; brown ditto, 70s to —s; Kingston and Ware, 70s to 74s; Chevalier, 72s to 74s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s to 30s; potato ditto, 31s to 33s; Troughal and Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto extra, 26s to 30s; tick beans, new, 40s to 44s; ditto old, 48s to 52s; grey peas, 45s to 46s; maple, 45s to 46s; white, 56s to 60s; boilers, 56s to 61s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 56s to 60s; Suffolk, 48s to 50s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 50s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzic, red, 60s to 70s; ditto white, 64s to 74s per quarter. In Bond.—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 36s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There has been a large business doing in linseed for feeding, some parcels of which have produced 48s per quarter. Cakes, English, are selling at £13 to £13 10s per 1000. In all other articles we have very few sales to report.

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 41s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 40s per quarter. Cornmeal, 12s to 13s; brown, Mustard-seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto, 8s to 9s. Tares, 4s 6d to 6s per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £26 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 15s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 15s to £6 per ton. Canary, 56s to 61s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 25s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt. Foreign Clover-seed, 45s to 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8½d to 9½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 60s 10d; barley, 40s 2d; oats, 26s 6d; rye, 39s 0d; beans, 45s 9d; peas, 48s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 56s 0d; barley, 37s 7d; oats, 24s 8d; rye, 36s 2d; beans, 43s 8d; peas, 45s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—Large public sales of this article have been held this week, at which the biddings have ruled inactive, and prices have been with difficulty supported. The stock, in London, is now 32,325,000lbs, against 31,307,000lbs, at the corresponding period in 1845.  
Provisions.—Although the importers of foreign butter have submitted to a further decline of from 1s to 2s per cwt, a good business is doing in that article, at 98s to 104s for the best Friesland, and 75s to 94s per cwt, for inferior qualities. Irish butter is a dull sale, and fully 2s per cwt cheaper. Prime Clonmel and Carlow, landed, 97s to 100s; and Cork and Limerick, 94s to 96s per cwt. For forward delivery, next to nothing is doing. English butter, the supply of which is extensive, is a slow inquiry, and prices have a downward tendency. The best Locket may be quoted at 108s to 112s; inferior to good, 96s to 102s; and Devon, 100s to 104s per cwt. Fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen pounds. The arrivals of new bacon being on the increase, the trade is heavy, at a reduction in value of 2s to 3s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 60s to 65s. A few parcels of Limerick, for delivery in the next three months, have landed at 53s. Bale and tierce middles, 2s lower. Prime small hams are quite as dear; but all other qualities are neglected. Lard is 1s to 2s lower, with a fair demand. In all other kinds of provisions next to nothing is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow Hay, £2 8s to £3 16s; clover ditto, £3 8s to £4 17s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 14s per load.

Coals (Friday).—New Tinfied, 15s 6d; Ord's Rodhengo, 16s 3d; Stewart's Hartley, 18s 3d; Wylam, 17s; Adelaide Tees, 20s 9d; Lambton, 21s; and Stewart's, 21s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Very large supplies of hops are on offer in this market. For the finest qualities, we have to report a steady sale, at full prices; but all other kinds are much neglected. In the duty, a little doing. It may be called quite £220,000. New Sussex pockets, £3 15s to £4 6s; World of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £4 15s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 12s to £5 10s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale, this morning, being extensive, and the attendance of buyers small, the beef trade was in a very depressed state; and, in some instances, to effect sales, the salesmen were compelled to submit to a reduction in Monday's quotations of 3d per 8lb. There were on offer 382 beasts, 540 sheep, and 36 calves from abroad, in fair average condition. The numbers of sheep were small; yet the inquiry for that description of stock was heavy, at barely stationary prices. Calves—the supply of which was by no means large—moved off slowly, at late rates. In pigs, exceedingly little business was transacted, at our quotations. Milch cows were a dull inquiry, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woulded ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 8s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 1007; cows, 120; sheep, 3480; calves, 223; pigs, 480.

Neugate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very inactive demand for all kinds of meat, the prices of which had a downward tendency.  
Per 8lb, by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; inferior large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Money continues easy in the Discount Market, the leading brokers refusing to give more than 2½ per cent. for large sums, "on the call." No anticipation of scarcity for some time is at all entertained.

The English Funds opened heavily on Monday, and remained stationary during the day, at 94½ for money, and 95 for account. A better market, however, advanced Consols to 95 on Tuesday; and on Wednesday there was more buoyancy, a trifling support having been given to prices by the purchases of the Government broker on account of the Commissioners of the National Debt. On Thursday, however, a reaction of ½ per cent occurred in Consols. In the early part of the day, some leading brokers sold largely, depressing prices about ½ per cent. Rumours were then circulated that Government meditated an armed interference in Portugal, and this at once depressed the price of Consols to 94½. A slight rally has, however, made 94½ for Money and 94½ for Account, in the last quotations. Exchequer Bills have also receded to 9s, to 12s. premium, and Bank Stock fell to 204½, but is since rather better. Reduced closes at 93½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95½; Long Annuities, 9½.

There was an approach to buoyancy in the Foreign Market at the beginning of the week, the price of Mexican, Spanish, and Portuguese, all showing improvement. The news, however, received from Lisbon on Tuesday, announcing the disturbed state of Portugal, immediately depressed Portuguese to 38 3/8, being a fall of about 3 per cent. On Thursday it was stated, on the authority of French accounts, that Narvaez, at the head of a Spanish army, was about to enter Portugal, which increased the depression, the last price quoted being 38 3/8 for the Four per Cents. Spanish has also receded; the Five per Cents, from 26½ to 25½; and the Three per Cents, from 37½ to 36½. Mexican still continues declining, closing at 22. The bondholders are tired of the continued correspondence and await impatiently the result of the meeting of Congress. Little business has been transacted in the other Foreign Stocks. Belgian closes at 97 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 89½ to 90. Four per Cent. Certificates, 92 to 91½.

A decided improvement has taken place in the Share Market, arising from the cause stated some weeks since in the *ILLUSTRATED NEWS*, viz., the continued purchases in the established lines, as permanent investments. Scripts have also, in several instances, improved. Caledonians have advanced to 23½, in consequence of a projected alliance between that line, the North Western, and Lancaster and Preston. It is also stated that the Scottish Central is to be leased by the North Western Company, at seven per cent., and this has contributed to improve the value of Aberdeens. Ambergate, Nottingham, and Bostons have receded since last week, notwithstanding a vigorous attempt to force prices. All negotiations with the Eastern Counties Company are at an end. Nor can this astonish any one who has attended to the follies perpetrated by the present direction. The arrangement effected with the Nottingham and Grantham Canals is only one of the abundant proofs daily occurring. Attention has been particularly attracted to this scheme, in consequence of various high quotations having been given in certain papers, evidently with a view to mislead and deceive. The Indian lines have receded. The anticipated report from the Committee to the Directors of the East India Company having been postponed, prices at closing were rather flatter from the state of the other markets, and the preparations for account day. The closing quotations are:—Aberdeen, 16; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 3½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 7½; Bristol and Exeter, 9; Caledonian, 23½; Caledonian Halves, 1½; Eastern Counties, 22½; Eastern Counties, New, 7½ pm.; Eastern Counties Perpetual, 5 per Cent., No. 1, pm.; Eastern Counties Perpetual, No. 2, pm.; Eastern Counties, York Extension, 3½; East Lancashire, 17½; East Lancashire, New, 8½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Halves, 18½; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 3½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 29½; Great North of England, New, 61; Great North of England, New, 54½; Great North of England, New, 21½; Great Western, 137; Do., Halves, 80½; Do., Fifths, 30½; Leeds and Bradford, 74; London and Blackwall, New, 5½; London and Brighton, 60; London and Croydon, 21½; London and Greenwich, 94; Do., Preference or Privilege, 21½; London and North Western, 200; London and North Western, Quarters, —; London & North Western, New Shares, 16½; Do., Fifths, 20; London and York, 2; Manchester and Leeds, 105½; Ditto Quarters, 6; Ditto Extension, 1½ pm.; Manchester and Birmingham Quarters, A, 13; Midland Stock, 136; Newcastle and Berwick, 27½; North British, 85½; North British, Carlisle Extension, 1½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6½; Scottish Central, 20½; South Eastern and Dover, New, No. 2, 13½; Ditto New, No. 4, 2½; South Wales, 3½; York and Newcastle, 42½; Ditto New, 17½; York and North Midland, 97; Ditto Extension, 39; Ditto E. and W. Riding Extension, 11½. Dutch Rhenish, 5½; East Indian, 2½; Namur and Liege, 3½; Northern of France Constituted, 11½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7½; Over Yssel, 2½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5½; Sambre and Meuse, 4½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market continued as depressed as on the previous day. Consols closed at 94½ for Money, and 94½ for time. In the Foreign House, Portuguese Four per Cents, were about one per cent. better. The Share Market was well supported, with the exception of the French lines. Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston were lower, from the reason previously assigned.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 27.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger Bart. K.G.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, to be her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of the said settlement.

And her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Richard Wooman, Esq., to be Secretary to her Majesty's High Commissioner.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 27.

4th Dragon Guards; Surgeon W. Gardiner to be Surgeon, vice J. B. Flanagan.  
7th Light Dragoons; Surgeon M.D. to be Surgeon, vice T. L. W. C. 8th; Cornet P. Saltmarsh to be Lieutenant, vice Allen; P. B. Macnaughten to be Cornet, vice Saltmarsh. 12th; D. McIntyre, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Harthill.



1st or Grenadier Guards: A. Kinloch to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice the Hon. H. A. Nelis.

Scotts Foot Guards: R. N. F. Kingscott, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Hanky. 2nd Foot Colour-Serge: J. Mansfield to be Quartermaster, vice W. Hadley. 12th H. L. Robinson to be Ensign, vice Pottier. 14th: C. J. S. Dodsworth to be Ensign, vice Thorp. 17th: P. M'Pherson to be Ensign, vice Onslow. 28th: Captain J. O. Moller to be Captain, vice Brown. 29th: Lieut. J. E. Duncan to be Captain, vice Coventry; Ensign H. P. Onslow to be Lieut. 30th: Assist.-Surg. T. P. Darcy to be Surgeon, vice Lawson. 42nd: Lieut. J. E. Duncan to be Assist.-Surg. vice Dawson. 43rd: Assist.-Surg. P. Davidson, M.D., W. H. Macintosh to be Assist.-Surg. vice Brown. 44th: Captain A. Brown to be Capt., vice Moller. 56th: W. Deebie to be Assist.-Surg. vice D'Arcy. 62nd: Lieut. A. M. Herbert to be Capt., vice Napier; Ensign T. C. Higginson to be Lieutenant, vice Herbert. 63rd: Ensign H. White to be Lieut. 64th: P. Bookley to be Lieut. 65th: Lieut. J. P. Rolt to be Ensign, vice Hunt; Lieut. P. Bookley to be Adjutant, vice Fairclough. 69th: Assist.-Surg. R. Bartholomew to be Surgeon, vice Gardner. 70th: J. W. Fleming to be Assist.-Surg. vice Davidson. 78th: J. P. H. Crows to be Ensign, vice Higginson. 84th: Ensign E. Currie to be Lieut., vice Fremonger; T. H. P. Kennan to be Ensign, vice Currie. 88th: Ensign E. B. Weaver to be Lieutenant, vice Archer; R. F. Lewis to be Ensign, vice Weaver. 180th: Ensign E. B. Thorp to be Ensign, vice Muller; R. F. Lewis to be Adjutant, vice Edmunds. Rifle Brigade: Serg.-Major W. Stillwell to be Quartermaster, vice Macdonald. 3rd West India Regiment: Capt. W. T. Harrison to be Captain, vice the Hon. J. de Blaquiére; Lieut. P. A. Fremonger to be Captain, vice Harrison. BREVET.—Capt. W. T. Harrison, of the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Major in the Army. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surg. R. Lawson to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice B. L. Sandham, M.D.

**BANKRUPTS.**—A. W. ANGUS, East-street, Walworth, grocer. W. PALMER, Strand, hosier. S. BUDD, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, grocer. T. BATEMAN, Coventry, victualler. SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—H. JAMIESON, Peterhead, merchant. W. BOYD, Dalkeith, innkeeper. C. WILSON, Bankhead, near Dunfermline, farmer. E. DAVIDSON, Kingussie, Inverness-shire, merchant.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 24.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Walter Henry Moore, of Woodbridge, in the county of Suffolk, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery. **BANKRUPTS.**—B. E. WALKER, Upper Fitzroy-square, publican. J. JENKINS, Blackland-lane, Chelsea, cooper. T. BRADBIDGE, Wardour-street, Soho, cooper. G. BOWEN, Little Bolton, Lancashire, flour dealer. T. BROADY, Chester, chemist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATION.—Rev. D. CAMERON, Laggan, Inverness-shire, deceased. SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF THIS EVENING. At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of October, 1846, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Wednesday, the 4th day of November next, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 12th day of January next.

## BIRTHS.

In Radnor-place, Hyde-park, the wife of John William Wing, Esq., of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Harrington, Middlesex, the lady of the Rev. W. C. Berkeley, of a son.—At 14, Chester-square, the wife of Captain Vernon, Coldstream Guards, of a son.—At Tulse-hill, Surrey, Mrs. Clowes, of a son.—At Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the lady of Captain Hamilton, of a son.—At Lupton, Devon, the lady of J. B. Yarde Buller, Esq., of a son.—At West Cowes, on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, the wife of Mr. Philip W. Stockman, of a son.—At Hackthorn, near Lincoln, the lady of General Trenchard, of a son.—At Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, the lady of Colonel Maclean, of a son, still-born.

## MARRIED.

At Limerick, Captain Thomas Edmund Knox, to Lucy Diana Maunsell, third daughter of the Archbishop of Limerick.—At St. Pancras New Church, Frederick Goodall, Esq., to Anne, daughter of James Thomson, Esq.—At Knightsbridge, Sir John Edward Hartington, to Jane Agnes, youngest daughter of J. S. Brownrigg, Esq., M.P. for Boston.—At Brighton, Arthur, son of the late Richard White Townsend, Esq., to Susan, only daughter of the late George Edmund Faulkner, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Price Struve, Esq., to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Peddie, Esq.—At St. John's Church, Finsbury, George Key, Logan, Esq., to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the late John F. Nisbald, Esq.—On the 24th instant, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. G. Ridout, Christian Nisbald Sommer, Esq., only son of Michael Christian Sommer, Esq., of Altona, to Anne Isabel, youngest daughter of the late John Ord, Esq., of Nunthorpe, near York.

## DIED.

At Sussex-place, Hyde-park-gardens, Caroline Sarah, daughter of Major-General A. Ashleson.—Major Edward P. White, late Royal Staff Corps.—At Bradford Villa, St. John's-wood, Nicholas Humphrey Walrand, Esq.—At Vellore, aged nineteen years, Francis Blackburn Griffin, 4th Regiment Madras, N. L., fourth son of the Rev. John Griffin, Rector of Bradley, Hants.—At By-the-hall, Lady Masterman Sykes, aged 64.—On the 18th inst., Thomas Kirkman Finlay, Esq., of Liverpool, third son of the late Kirkman Finlay, Esq.—At Norwood, in her 89th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Key, Logan, Esq.—At Plymouth, the Rev. John Buller, Esq.—At Bromley, Devon, on the 28th inst., John Hildge, Esq.—On Sunday, the 18th inst., at Thornbury, in the 91st year of his age, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Joseph Hume, Esq., who was for more than half a century one of the most highly esteemed scientific, practical, and philosophical chemists in the metropolis. His numerous valuable discoveries will long be remembered as benefits to mankind.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

M. JULIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS. FOR ONE MONTH ONLY. The NEW QUADRILLE, on MONDAY, NOV. 2nd. M. JULIEN has the honour to announce that his Grand NEW DESCRIPTIVE MILITARY QUADRILLE will be played for the first time on Monday next, Nov. 2nd. It is entitled THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLE, and intended as a companion to "The British Navy," which was last winter honoured with such distinguished approbation.

In order to render complete the grand and novel effect introduced in this piece of music, M. Julien has, by the kind condescension of the military authorities, succeeded in engaging, in addition to his own complete and numerous orchestra,

FOUR DISTINCT MILITARY BANDS, viz.:

The Band of her Majesty's Second Life Guards,

The Band of her Majesty's Royal Horse Guards, Blue,

The Band of her Majesty's Grenadier Guards, and

The Band of her Majesty's Coldstream Guards.

These four Grand Military Bands will, during the progress of the Quadrille, be combined with the Concert Orchestra, and form a musical ensemble at once novel and extraordinary.

Places and Private Boxes may be secured, on application to Mr. O'Reilly, at the Box office of the Theatre; Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams, St. James's-street; Mr. Olivier, New Bond-street; and at M. Julien and Co.'s Musical Establishment, 214, Regent-street.

### ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. A. W. BATTY.

Under the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family.—On MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1846, and during the Week, positively the last six nights of the MAZEPPA, with entire change in SCENES OF THE CIRCLE.—First appearance of Stalmeier Heimbrecht, Master of the Horse to the King of Prussia, who has recently arrived in this country from Berlin, with his four highly trained Russian Horses, and will introduce their extraordinary and graceful feats of training. Mr. Batty has, in regard to expense, formed an expensive arrangement, and will appear in the greatest foreign Artists for limited of change, and first night of a new Magical Equestrian Romance, entitled the DEVIL'S HORSE, AND THE TWELVE WISHES; introducing the Wild Stag Hunt of the past ages, by Mr. Batty's superb living Deer, trained Camels from Smyrna, and other attractive novelties.—Box Office open from Eleven till Five.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

### LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS, HORNES TAVERN, KENNINGTON.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.

On Wednesday, 4th, Mr. LOVE will present (for the first time here) an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributory Organs, with numerous Illustrations and Vocal Experiments. After which (also for the first time here), THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING; or, The Biter Bitten. With other Entertaining and Peculiarly novel Performances.—Begin at Eight.—First Class Seats, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.—On Monday, Nov. 2, Mr. Love will appear in the Beaumont Institution, Mile End; on Monday, Nov. 3, at Romford; on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 12 and 13, at Uxbridge; on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 16 and 17, at Brighton.

### COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—THE DAY

EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c.—From Ten till Half-past Twelve.—On Tuesday, Nov. 2, the Evening Exhibition.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.—The Grand Mexican Aloe still on View, no Extra Charge.

### THE WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.

MADAME WARTON'S TABLEAU VIVANS AND POSES PLASTIQUES.—The New and Successful Tableau of a GRECIAN HARVEST HOME, with Scenes and other Effects, pronounced to be the only Group yet produced, will be repeated every Morning and Evening—each Tableau accompanied with Descriptive Music, by a Band of First-rate Talent, conducted by Herr Redl. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Morning Performance at Three o'clock; Evening, at Half-past Eight.

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## THE WESTMORLAND NOVELIST.

On the First of December, 1846, will appear, in Monthly Parts, price 6d., ADVENTURES OF AN AUTHOR, with a Sketch of his Sayings, Doings, Lectures, and Correspondence with the Mighty Men in the Days of Queen Victoria; with Plates, by QUIZ.

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from Life in the Mining and Mountain Districts of England. By W. HEATHERBED. With Two Illustrations on Steel by L. CRUICKSHANK. The Work will not exceed 20 numbers. London: BANKS, Wellington-street North, Strand; and all Booksellers.

## ILLUSTRATED.—FRENCH SOCIETY.—THE COURT

JOURNAL, from the 7th of November next, will be published at 6d., on which day will be commenced the Anatomy of French Society, with Illustrations, being the first of a series of works preparing for that publication under the title of the Court Journal Library, edited by the Baroness de Calabrella, and printed in octavo, to form a separate volume for binding.—Forwarded by all booksellers and newsmen at postage free, for 6d.

W. THOMAS, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

## THE CHESS-PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, No. XI, for

NOVEMBER, now ready, Price One Shilling, contains the last Games played in the late Match between MM. Staunton and M. Horwitz, and Harwitz—New Variation on the celebrated Evans's Gambit—Games lately played by M. Kieseritzki against a distinguished American Amateur—Games played in Consultation by Four Leading Members of the London Chess Club—Problems on Diagrams—Problems for Young Players—Chess Biography, &c., &c.—HURST, 27, King William-street, Strand.

## MUSIC.—HAMILTON'S PIANOFORTE TUTOR, with

Exercises and Thirty-six Airs, Fingered by Czerny, price only 4s.—"This work is clearly written, and intelligible to the most ordinary capacity, and the book is worthy the attention of teachers."—Vide No. 44, Musical World.—Also, by Hamilton, his "Miniature Course of Harmony and Composition," 3 vols., each 2s. and 3s. "Dictionary of 3500 Musical Terms," 1s. "Catechism of Singing," 1s. ditto Organ, 3s.; ditto Violin and Violoncello, each 1s.—London: Published only by her Majesty's Music-sellers, Messrs. R. COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street.

## "THE PROOF of the TEA is in the DRINKING."—As

you pass by Number One St. Paul's Churchyard, ask the tea-merchants to send you a pound of their stout, old-fashioned tea at 4s. 6d.; and after the tea-pot has gone its round, the drinking "P.E. If Number One St. Paul's Churchyard is not in the way for everybody, then drop DAKIN and COMPANY a line by post, and they will send this choice tea any distance, by their own vans, within seven miles of St. Paul's.

## TROWERS!! TROWERS!! TROWERS!!—A good

fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowers Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, under many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

## GRAVES'S WATERPROOF COBLENZ.—This WINTER

OVER COAT has been pronounced, by all that have seen and worn it, to be decidedly the most gentlemanly and most comfortable of any yet produced. The unprecedented patronage which R. G. received last winter, induces him again to offer it to the notice of the Public, relying on its merits for a continuance of that unusually liberal support he then received. The same regard for superiority of Workmanship, Materials, and Moderate Charges, will be again observed. 313, High Holborn.

## MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and

7th Vic., cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the Fashionable Winter Over-Coat, of the kind which has been so highly patronized for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

## NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is respectfully informed that BER-

KE'S NEW PREMISES, No. 96, NEW BOND-STREET, are now OPENED, where may be had his NEW WATERPROOF PALLIUM, and other celebrated OVER-COATS. An extensive variety for the present season, adapted to every purpose; also, of SHOOTING-JACKETS, now ready, or made to order, at a day's notice: all of which are confidently guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. The long-established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. B.'s well-known Waterproof Outside Garment renders any other recommendation now needless.—W. BERKE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, New Bond-street (Near Oxford-street), and 69, Cornhill (north side).

## THE SIKH WRAPPER, a new and extremely beautiful long

Cashmere Shawl, constructed to fold in perfect harmony with any coloured bonnet or dress. Secured by recent Act of Parliament. Invented and sold only by GEORGE SMITH, of Ludgate-hill, at whose Warehouse all the novelties in Continental and British-manufactured Shawls, Cloths, and Furs; Silks, Satins, Velvets; useful Dresses, Damask Table Linen, &c., are sold upon entirely new principles of value, the advantages of which are now well known to some thousands of the Ready Money portion of the community. Every article is marked in plain figures, from which no deviation can be made.—GEORGE SMITH, of the late house of Everington, removed to 24, Ludgate-hill, the premises formerly occupied by Rundell and Bridge.

## WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE having recently

opened their new Establishment, No. 3, Queen-street, City, three doors from Cheap-side, invite the attention of the public generally to their extensive assortment of every description of WINDOW BLINDS, consisting of Venetian Blinds, Painted Transparencies, Spring and Roller Blinds, Venetian Blinds, and Outside Shades and Sun Blinds. All departments of the manufacture being conducted on their own premises, TYLOR and PACE are enabled to supply the above at very reduced prices. Wholesale and export orders executed on the lowest terms.

## SUPERIOR HAIR-DYE AT HALF-PRICE.—SKRIM-

SHIRE'S PERUVIAN HAIR-DYE is the most certain and efficacious in producing a beautiful brown or black, according to the taste of the individual. It is also warranted not to stain the skin in the slightest degree, or affect the most delicate constitution.—Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. Also his MAGIC DROPS, an instantaneous cure for the Toothache.—Price 1s. 1/2d. a bottle. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers; wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; J. Sanger, 156, Oxford-street; and the Proprietor, W. W. SKRIMSHIRE, Chemist, Ramsgate.

## GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This

esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance. GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.

No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

## THE BALL-ROOM, THE RIDE, or THE PROMENADE.—

The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most destitute of curl, rapidly acquire a vigour which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations.—6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. per bottle. No other price is genuine. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

## METCALFE and CO'S NEW PATENT TOOTH-BRUSH

and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the use of the highly important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, &c. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair-brushes, and cleansing the gums, and the skin of the face, and the throat. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE and Co's, only Establishment, 120, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

Patronised by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

## MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed

Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 290, Regent-street; Sanger, 156, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Chancery; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom. Mr. Thomas, continues to supply the L.S. Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is much less expensive than others. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Borneo-street, Oxford-street.

## FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED BY STEAM.—HEAL and

SON have just completed the erection of machinery for the PURIFYING of FEATHERS, a new principle, by which the offensive properties of the quill are evaporated and carried off in steam, thereby not only are the impurities of the feather itself entirely removed, but they are rendered quite free from the unpleasant smell of the stove, which all new feathers are subject to that are dressed in the ordinary way.

OLD BEDS redressed by this process are perfectly freed from all impurities; and, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer.

The following are the present prices of new feathers:—

Mixed .. .. 1s. 6d. per lb. Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 6d. per lb.

Grey Goose .. .. 1s. 4d. Best Irish White ditto .. 2s. 6d.

Foreign ditto .. .. 1s. 8d. Best Duck ditto .. 2s. 6d.

HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their establishment, 195, (opposite the Chapel,) Tottenham-court-road.

## SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY

and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are at reduced prices from those customary in the trade:

Unbride Pattern. Thalia Pattern.

Strong Silver Tea-pot .. .. £10 18 0 Strong Silver Tea-pot .. .. £13 0 0

Ditto Sugar Basin .. .. 6 14 0 Ditto Sugar Basin .. .. 7 11 0

Ditto Cream-jug .. .. 4 10 0 Ditto Cream-jug .. .. 5 3 0

Ditto Coffee-pot .. .. 4 10 0 Ditto Coffee-pot .. .. 16 17 0

Complete .. .. £35 12 6 Complete .. .. £42 10 0

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and on application the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and price of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported 1s. 6d. per ounce.

## A SURGEON in Extensive Practice in a Populous District in

the County of Dorset, wishes to receive a well-educated YOUTH as a PUPIL.—Address J. GOOD, Esq., Surgeon, Sturminster-Newton, Blandford.

## TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is

now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

## EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, (Office, No. 9, Great St.

Helena's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.)—Sixty Pounds of good coffee TEA are still sold for 15s.; or 2s. 6d. a pound; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.

## RICH VELVET BONNETS, 21s., of Unequalled Qualities.—

The most Fashionable Styles, elegantly trimmed in Black and every colour. Show-Rooms replete with every Parisian Novelty.—BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street, next Everington's, towards St. Paul's.

## BLACK! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND

and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days afterwards.—Established above a Century.

## GLAZIERS WHO WANT WINDOW-GLASS can be Sup-

plied with any quantity, at Manufacturers' Prices, for Ready Money. A Crate, containing 18 tables, £3 10s. All the better qualities proportionably low, and every substance of Sheet Glass in stock. Squares cut to size.—R. COGAN, 48, Leicester-square, London.

## LONDON PIANOFORTE MART, 76, STRAND, under

the direction of first-rate talent, in conjunction with thirty years of active experience; where the best Instruments procurable can be had at the Lowest Possible Prices; a Clearance being required to make room for new and most valuable improvements.

## PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase

these first-rate Instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 38, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having compared his extensive stock of pianos with his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolo, cash price £25. Old Instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 38, King William-street, London-bridge.



## GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

## CHAPTER XV.

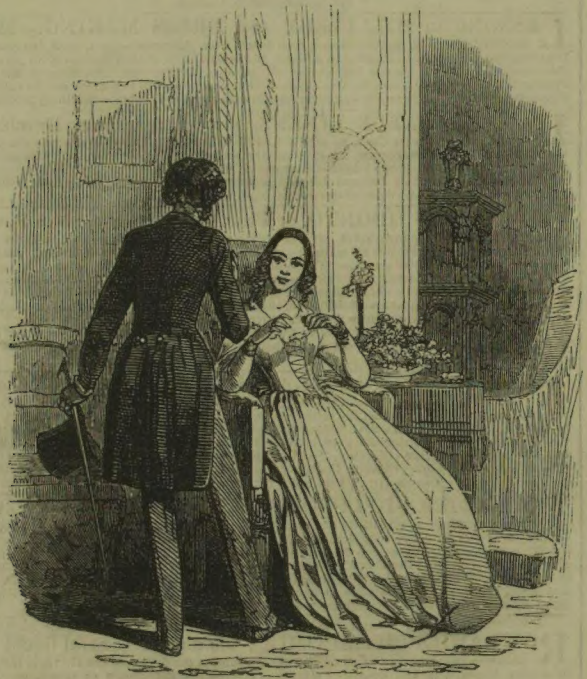
It is no longer in a home where Poverty was struggling with appearance, and where taste and refinement were harshly jostled by the stern necessities and realities of existence, that the reader must picture the Cliffords. No; the unequivocal success of the young actress had surrounded her family with every substantial comfort. She had fulfilled a short engagement in Dublin, another in the North of England, and was again acting with the greatest applause at M——, where her genius had first been acknowledged. A pleasant and commodious house had been engaged for a couple of months; and Mrs. Sefton, as well as Susan's mother and sisters, were residing with her. A great change had taken place in Hester. In due proportion, as her mind had seemed to regain something of its long lost power and clearness, the frail body had shrunk and faded. A stranger would have thought her on the brink of the grave. Nevertheless, the intelligence that once again beamed in her face so changed its expression that she looked seven years younger than before; and now it was easy to understand that she had been beautiful. Still the pencil was her chief recreation when she had strength to use it; but her inclination for horrible subjects seemed at last to have departed; and when she did indulge in drawing or painting it was generally to embody some feminine ideal of hope or happiness. And she had witnessed Susan's performance in some of her best characters, and had sketched her in them with wonderful power and fidelity. Precious were these at the time, but to become yet more so as dear memorials of the dead!

One morning a card was delivered to Susan, with an intimation that the bearer of it requested an interview with "Miss Susan Clifford"—for now she was known by her real name. As she received the card she grew so pale that Margaret, who was with her, thought she was fainting. But she recovered herself sufficiently to bid the servant "show the gentleman into the drawing-room, and say she would see him in a few minutes." Margaret had flown to her side, and saw in an instant that the card bore the name of "Mr. Frederick Drayton!" The paleness of Susan's cheek gave place to a deep flush, and Margaret could not help exclaiming:—

"Dear Susan, are you right to see him?"

"Quite right," replied her sister; "what is it that you fear?" and her words were accompanied by so arch a look, that it removed all sorts of fear. "And do help me," she added, "to fasten up the plait of my hair—(I must get a stronger comb; the weight of my hair is always pulling it down)—the rest is not much out of curl, is it? Don't laugh, Margaret: I have no wish to look a fright in his eyes, I assure you."

She left her sister very bravely; but, if the truth must be owned, she paused a few moments at the drawing-room door, before she gained courage to turn the lock.



Meanwhile, that drawing-room must be briefly described. It was a small, but elegant apartment. Musical instruments were there, open, as if in daily use; new books and new music were lying near; choice flowers made a pleasant atmosphere in the place, and these were in addition to six or eight bouquets, which seemed to have been hastily thrust into a large plateau of damp sand, and looked exceedingly like some of last evening's floral offerings to the "Juliet." On the table, too, there chanced to be a costly bracelet, a present just arrived from the D—— manager, reposing in its half-open morocco case, and looking almost as well as it would do on the white arm of its mistress. In the card-dish lay the cards of some of the first of the "county-people" who had paid the graceful homage of rank and wealth to Genius; and had he stooped—no one knows if he did—to the reading them, there were three or four notes of congratulation and heartfelt appreciation from admirers of both sexes on the table, left there in neglect, very much as if they were every-day affairs.

Mr. Frederick Drayton's comprehensive mind took in these details almost at a glance; and he thought—to be the husband of a popular actress would be the most delightful thing in the world! Especially as he really had liked her before she was famous. Visions of private boxes for bachelor friends, champagne suppers, and Ascot Races, floated through his mind in charming variety; these broad outlines being filled up with dim shadowings of an *ad libitum* supply of bank notes. Who has not heard of the girl and her basket of eggs? Now the kick to the basket was just paralleled by Susan turning the handle of the door.

The perfect self-possession of Susan Clifford, and the frigid dignity of manner she assumed, perplexed and embarrassed her visitor to a degree he would hardly have thought possible. Blushes, visible emotion, perhaps tears, he had been quite prepared for; but this—this calm collected deportment, it was like a totally unexpected move to a chess-player and put him out altogether. He stammered forth a few of the expressions he had prepared, but they fell on the ear with an air of burlesque; while Susan's manner was so cleverly assumed, and carried out with such delicate touches, that it would have defied the most keen-witted looker-on, to tell if it were natural or affected. In short it was the very perfection of acting.

When he tried to explain away his treachery, and renew his protestations of admiration and attachment, she appeared almost to forget that he had ever offered such homage before.

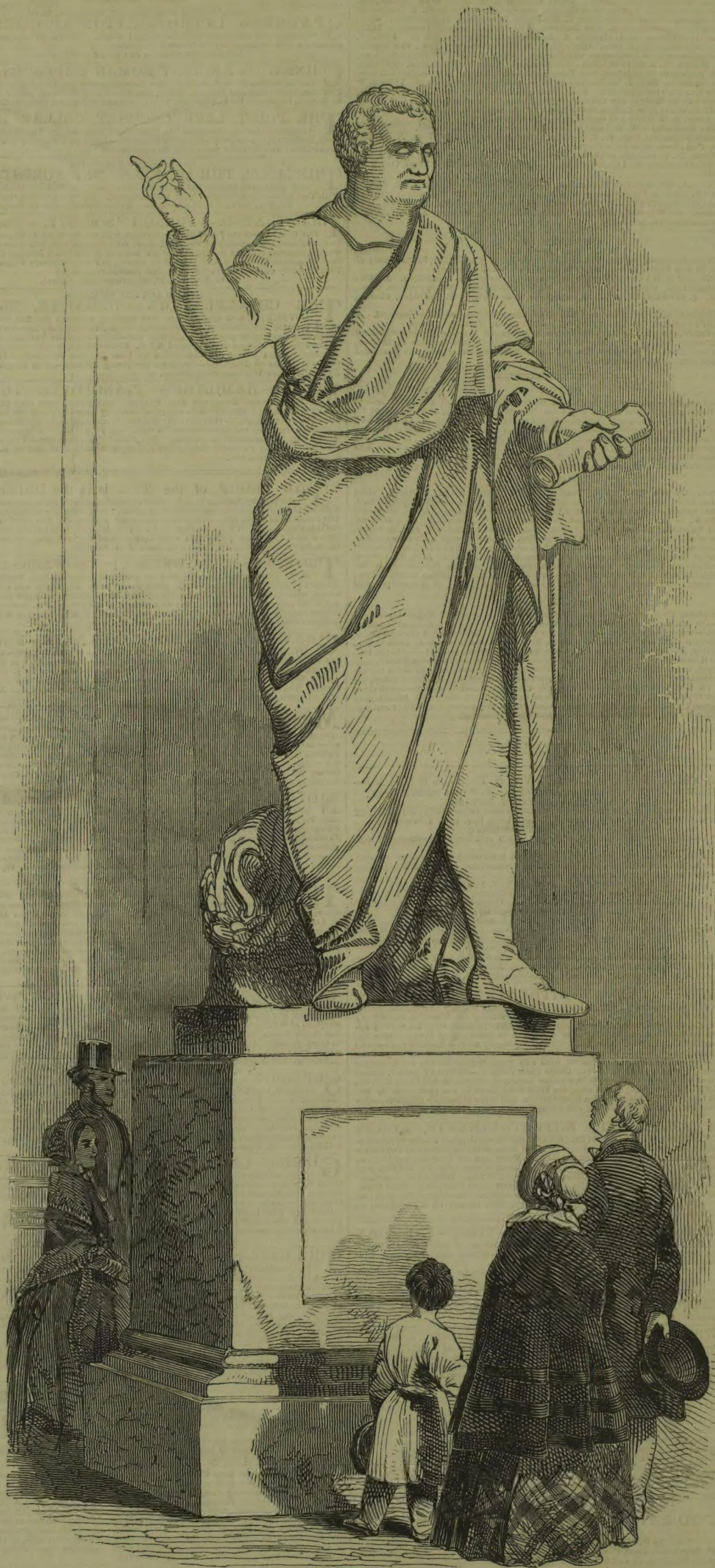
"Ah, yes, I remember now," she exclaimed, applying a scent bottle to her nose, and leaning back in her chair with an air of ultra fine-ladyism. "I remember, it was when I was in London; but I never keep letters of that sort, I always put them in my waste-paper basket."

"For the edification of your servants, I presume?" said Mr. Drayton. He was angry if he had dared to show his wrath.

"If they like," drawled Susan, still busy with the stopper of the scent bottle. "But, really," she continued, "this is great nonsense. You must know there are only two conditions under which I could marry. For rank and wealth, perhaps, I would give up my freedom. To be presented at Court—to have an Opera box on the grand tier—it would be charming! And," she added, in the same languid tone, "to drive four divine greys, like the Duchess of V.—really the temptation might be strong enough."

"And the other condition, under which matrimony would be tolerable—may I enquire, Madam, what that is?"

"Of course, marrying for love. Ah! that would be more charming



COLOSSAL MARBLE STATUE OF O'CONNELL, ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN.

## COLOSSAL STATUE OF MR. O'CONNELL.

This magnificent Statue, from the chisel of Mr. Hogan, and lately received from Rome, has just been placed in the circular arch of the Exchange, at Dublin. It is a colossal figure of "The Liberator," upwards of 8 feet high, of the finest Carrara marble, robed like a Roman Tribune, and in the position of haranguing a multitude. The likeness, taken from life, is generally allowed to be admirable; the right arm is extended, whilst the left hand grasps a roll, on which is inscribed "The Repeal of the Union." The head and bust are well set on; the expression of scorn in the compressed lip is truly characteristic of the eloquent orator.

Crowds of persons flocked to see this fine Statue for several days after it was set upon its pedestal; so that it became necessary to station policemen to stay the pressure of the admiring multitude.

still. But it is not likely to happen; all the great men I know are married already; and I am sure I could only fall in love with a hero, or a statesman, or a poet, or a painter, or an orator, or —"

"Or a gentleman!" interrupted Mr. Drayton.

"Why, you have named the rarest creature of all! How many have you seen in your life?"

What reply Mr. Frederick Drayton made to this question of arithmetic is not recorded. He soon brought the interview to a close, but not until he had fervently wished there were some way of vanishing through the floor or walls, without the preparatory step of leave-taking. He had never felt so insignificant in his life; and, for a moment, he absolutely staggered under a doubt of his own general powers of fascination. And—to borrow a term from Art—let us make this period of his extraordinary littleness the vanishing point of his existence from the canvass of this history!

"To think that I ever fancied myself in love with that creature," exclaimed Susan, throwing herself into her sister's arms, and hastening to answer Margaret's eager interrogations. "If I had any doubt upon the subject, I know now that I am perfectly heart-whole. Ah, I did not tell him one truth, though, that—for the present—I am in love only with—my Art!"

(To be Continued.)